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REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953, PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1949,
AS AMENDED

MARCH 12, 1953.—Referred to the Committee on Government Operations and
ordered to be printed

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, prepared
in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949,
as amended.

In my message of February 2, 1953, I stated that I would send to
the Congress a reorganization plan defining a new administrative
status for Federal activities in health, education, and social security.
This plan carries out that intention by creating a Department of
Health, Education, and Welfare as one of the executive departments
of the Government and by transferring to it the various units of the
Federal Security Agency. The Department will be headed by a
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who will be assisted by
an Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries.

The purpose of this plan is to improve the administration of the
vital health, education, and social-security functions now being
carried on in the Federal Security Agency by giving them departmental
rank. Such action is demanded by the importance and magnitude of
these functions, which affect the well-being of millions of our citizens.
The programs carried on by the Public Health Service include, for
example, the conduct and promotion of research into the prevention
and cure of such dangerous ailments as cancer and heart disease. The

Public Health Service also administers payments to the States for the support of their health services and for urgently needed hospital construction. The Office of Education collects, analyzes, and distributes to school administrators throughout the country information relating to the organization and management of educational systems. Among its other functions is the provision of financial help to school districts burdened by activities of the United States Government. State assistance to the aged, the blind, the totally disabled, and dependent children is heavily supported by grants-in-aid administered through the Social Security Administration. The old-age and survivors insurance system and child development and welfare programs are additional responsibilities of that Administration. Other offices of the Federal Security Agency are responsible for the conduct of Federal vocational rehabilitation programs and for the enforcement of food and drug laws.

There should be an unremitting effort to improve those health, education, and social-security programs which have proved their value. I have already recommended the expansion of the social-security system to cover persons not now protected, the continuation of assistance to school districts whose population has been greatly increased by the expansion of defense activities, and the strengthening of our food and drug laws.

But good intent and high purpose are not enough; all such programs depend for their success upon efficient, responsible administration. I have recently taken action to assure that the Federal Security Administrator's views are given proper consideration in executive councils by inviting her to attend meetings of the Cabinet. Now the establishment of the new Department provided for in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 will give the needed additional assurance that these matters will receive the full consideration they deserve in the whole operation of the Government.

This need has long been recognized. In 1923, President Harding proposed a Department of Education and Welfare, which was also to include health functions. In 1924, the Joint Committee on Reorganization recommended a new department similar to that suggested by President Harding. In 1932, one of President Hoover's reorganization proposals called for the concentration of health, education, and recreational activities in a single executive department. The President's Committee on Administrative Management in 1937 recommended the placing of health, education, and social-security functions in a Department of Social Welfare. This recommendation was partially implemented in 1939 by the creation of the Federal Security Agency—by which action the Congress indicated its approval of the grouping of these functions in a single agency. A new department could not be proposed at that time because the Reorganization Act of 1939 prohibited the creation of additional executive departments. In 1949, the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government proposed the creation of a department for social security and education.

The present plan will make it possible to give the officials directing the Department titles indicative of their responsibilities and salaries comparable to those received by their counterparts in other executive departments. As the Under Secretary of an executive department, the Secretary's principal assistant will be better equipped to give

leadership in the Department's organization and management activities, for which he will be primarily responsible. The plan opens the way to further administrative improvement by authorizing the Secretary to centralize services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department. It also establishes a uniform method of appointment for the heads of the three major constituent agencies. At present, the Surgeon General and the Commissioner of Education are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, while the Commissioner for Social Security is appointed by the Federal Security Administrator. Hereafter, all three will be Presidential appointees subject to Senate confirmation.

I believe, and this plan reflects my conviction, that these several fields of Federal activity should continue within the framework of a single department. The plan at the same time assures that the Office of Education and the Public Health Service retain the professional and substantive responsibilities vested by law in those agencies or in their heads. The Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Education, and the Comimissioner of Social Security will all have direct access to the Secretary.

There should be in the Department an Advisory Committee on Education, made up of persons chosen by the Secretary from outside the Federal Government, which would advise the Secretary with respect to the educational programs of the Department. I recommend the enactment of legislation authorizing the defrayment of the expenses of this Committee. The creation of such a Committee as an advisory body to the Secretary will help insure the maintenance of responsibility for the public educational system in State and local governments while preserving the national interest in education through appropriate Federal action.

After investigation I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2 (a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. I have also found and hereby declare that by reason of these reorganizations, it is necessary to include in the reorganization plan provisions for the appointment and compensation of the new officers specified in sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the reorganization plan. The rates of compensation fixed for these officers are, respectively, those which I have found to prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive branch of the Government.

Although the effecting of the reorganizations provided for in the reorganization plan will not in itself result in immediate savings, the improvement achieved in administration will in the future allow the performance of necessary services at greater savings than present operations would permit. An itemization of these savings in advance of actual experience is not practicable.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 12, 1953.*

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953

Prepared by the President and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, March 12, 1953, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, approved June 20, 1949, as amended

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SECTION 1. Creation of Department; Secretary.—There is hereby established an executive department, which shall be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereafter in this reorganization plan referred to as the Department). There shall be at the head of the Department a Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereafter in this reorganization plan referred to as the Secretary), who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for the heads of executive departments. The Department shall be administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary.

SEC. 2. Under Secretary and Assistant Secretaries.—There shall be in the Department an Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and two Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare, each of whom shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall perform such functions as the Secretary may prescribe, and shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for under secretaries and assistant secretaries, respectively, of executive departments. The Under Secretary (or, during the absence or disability of the Under Secretary or in the event of a vacancy in the office of Under Secretary, an Assistant Secretary determined according to such order as the Secretary shall prescribe) shall act as Secretary during the absence or disability of the Secretary or in the event of a vacancy in the office of Secretary.

SEC. 3. Special Assistant.—There shall be in the Department a Special Assistant to the Secretary (Health and Medical Affairs) who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide nongovernmental experience, shall review the health and medical programs of the Department and advise the Secretary with respect to the improvement of such programs and with respect to necessary legislation in the health and medical fields, and shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for assistant secretaries of executive departments.

SEC. 4. Commissioner of Social Security.—There shall be in the Department a Commissioner of Social Security who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall perform such functions concerning social security and public welfare as the Secretary may prescribe, and shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter fixed by law for grade GS-18 of the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

SEC. 5. Transfers to the Department.—All functions of the Federal Security Administrator are hereby transferred to the Secretary. All agencies of the Federal Security Agency, together with their respective functions, personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made

available), and all other functions, personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) of the Federal Security Agency are hereby transferred to the Department.

SEC. 6. *Performance of functions of the Secretary.*—The Secretary may from time to time make such provisions as the Secretary deems appropriate authorizing the performance of any of the functions of the Secretary by any other officer, or by any agency or employee, of the Department.

SEC. 7. *Administrative services.*—In the interest of economy and efficiency the Secretary may from time to time establish central administrative services in the fields of procurement, budgeting, accounting, personnel, library, legal, and other services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department; and the Secretary may effect such transfers within the Department of the personnel employed, the property and records used or held, and the funds available for use in connection with such administrative-service activities as the Secretary may deem necessary for the conduct of any services so established: *Provided*, That no professional or substantive function vested by law in any officer shall be removed from the jurisdiction of such officer under this section.

SEC. 8. *Abolutions.*—The Federal Security Agency (exclusive of the agencies thereof transferred by sec. 5 of this reorganization plan), the offices of Federal Security Administrator and Assistant Federal Security Administrator created by Reorganization Plan No. I (53 Stat. 1423), the two offices of assistant heads of the Federal Security Agency created by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (60 Stat. 1095), and the office of Commissioner for Social Security created by section 701 of the Social Security Act, as amended (64 Stat. 558), are hereby abolished. The Secretary shall make such provisions as may be necessary in order to wind up any outstanding affairs of the Agency and offices abolished by this section which are not otherwise provided for in this reorganization plan.

SEC. 9. *Interim provisions.*—The President may authorize the persons who immediately prior to the time this reorganization plan takes effect occupy the offices of Federal Security Administrator, Assistant Federal Security Administrator, assistant heads of the Federal Security Agency, and Commissioner for Social Security to act as Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare and as Commissioner of Social Security, respectively, until those offices are filled by appointment in the manner provided by sections 1, 2, and 4 of this reorganization plan, but not for a period of more than 60 days. While so acting, such persons shall receive compensation at the rates provided by this reorganization plan for the offices the functions of which they perform.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued Mar. 13, 1953

For actions of Mar. 12, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 43

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	8	Food Reserve.....	12	Personnel.....	14
Alaska.....	15	Foreign aid.....	3	Price Supports.....	3
Appropriations.....	1	Hawaii.....	15	Reorganization.....	2,13
Buildings.....	11	Health.....	17	Retirement.....	14
Butter.....	3	Import controls.....	9	Roads, access.....	1
Cotton production.....	5,16	Lands, public.....	10	Taxation.....	6
Economic advisers.....	1	Leave payments.....	4	Telephones, rural.....	1
Electrification, rural.....	1	Minerals.....	10	TVA.....	7
Emergency fund.....	1				

HIGHLIGHTS: Conferees reported 2nd supplemental appropriation bill with REA item in disagreement. Rep. Whitten defended 90% price supports on basics but criticized such supports on butter. House received reorganization plan to create Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

HOUSE

1. **SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** Received the conference report on H. R. 3053 (pp. 1964-5). The conferees agreed to \$13,000,000 for access roads (House figure, \$8,000,000; Senate figure, \$18,000,000). The provision transferring \$15,000,000 of the REA loan authorization from rural electrification to rural telephones was reported in disagreement. An item of \$50,000 was included for an economic adviser, and staff, to the President, instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers as proposed by the Senate. The Senate figure of \$250,000 was included as an Emergency Fund for the President instead of the House figure of \$75,000. The bill also includes items for Federal-aid highways, veterans' readjustment benefits, investigations of U. S. citizens employed by international organizations, education in areas where large numbers of Federal employees reside, and payments of claims against the Government.
2. **REORGANIZATION.** Received from the President a reorganization plan to create a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in lieu of the Federal Security Agency (H. Doc. 102); to Government Operations Committee (pp. 1965-7).
3. **PRICE SUPPORTS; FOREIGN AID.** Rep. Whitten defended price supports at 90% of parity on basic agricultural commodities, criticized price supports at this level on butter, and defended his amendment to the foreign-aid bill last year (p. 1987).
4. **LEAVE PAYMENTS.** Rep. Curtis, Mo., criticized terminal leave payments to former Government officials (p. 1967).
5. **COTTON PRODUCTION.** Rep. Hunter commended the development of cotton production in Calif. (pp. 1967-8).
Rep. Brooks, La., recommended additional funds for pink bollworm control (pp. 1968-9).

6. TAXATION. Rep. Reed, N. Y., spoke in favor of H. R. 1, his tax-cut bill (pp. 1977-81).

7. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Cooper commended this program (pp. 1981-3).

8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 16 (p. 1988). Next week's program, as announced by Majority Whip Arends: Mon., Consent Calendar and conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill; Tues., Private Calendar; Wed., reorganization plan for Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; conference reports at any time (p. 1968).

SENATE

Conducted no business, because of lack of a quorum.

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. IMPORT CONTROLS. H. R. 3910, by Rep. Bailey, to amend Sec. 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide for the imposition of import controls, upon petition by domestic producers adversely affected by priorities and allocation controls imposed under such section; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 1988).

10. PUBLIC LANDS. H. R. 3915, by Rep. Engle, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 1988).

11. BUILDINGS. H. R. 3918, by Rep. Hays, Ark., to authorize a program for construction of county agricultural buildings to house Federal, State, and local offices engaged in agricultural programs; to Agriculture Committee (p. 1988).

12. FOOD RESERVE. H. J. Res. 224, by Rep. Smith, Miss., providing for an International Food Reserve; to Foreign Affairs Committee (p. 1989).

13. REORGANIZATION. H. J. Res. 223, by Rep. Hoffman, Mich., providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 shall take effect 10 days after enactment of the measure; to Government Operations Committee (p. 1989).

14. PERSONNEL. H. R. 3935-3949, by Rep. Lesinski, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in various respects; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 1989).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. HAWAII; ALASKA. Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller (Neb.) in favor of H. R. 3575, to provide for statehood for Hawaii, and stating that hearings on bills for statehood for Alaska have been arranged for April 14 through 17 (pp. A1334-5).
Rep. Holtzman inserted a New York Times editorial urging statehood for Hawaii (pp. A1335-6).

16. COTTON PRODUCTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hagen pointing out California's "position of eminence in cotton production" (p. A1339).

17. HEALTH. Rep. Javits inserted a New York Herald Tribune editorial in favor of the national health program sponsored by Sen. Ives, Rep. Javits, and others (p. A1365).

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 12, 1953

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of
4 1953, submitted to the Congress on March 12, 1953, shall
5 take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this
6 joint resolution, notwithstanding the provisions of the Re-
7 organization Act of 1949, as amended, except that section
8 9 of such Act shall apply to such reorganization plan and
9 to the reorganization made thereby.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan

MARCH 12, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Government Operations

the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3053) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

Legislative Branch

Amendment No. 1: Inserts title, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 3: Inserts title, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments No. 4 and 5: Permit payment of existing funds to additional employees in offices of Senators from Florida and New Jersey, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 7: Inserts title, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 9: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate funds for the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$500,000 for Senate inquiries and investigations, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments No. 13 and 14: Insert titles, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$800 for Capitol Buildings, instead of \$3,651 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$54,000 for Senate Office Building, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER II

Department of State

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Justice

Amendment No. 20: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$130,000 for salaries and expenses of the Patent Office, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$13,000,000 for access roads, instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER III

Post Office Department

Amendment No. 23: Inserts title, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments No. 24 and 25: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IV

Department of Labor

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$80,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security, as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Security Agency

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to increase the limitation for expenses of technical services for school construction.

National Mediation Board

Amendment No. 29: Inserts title, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments No. 30, 31 and 32: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V

Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 34: Changes chapter number, as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VI

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 35: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to waive the prohibition in Public Law 470, 82nd Congress, against the purchase of land. The conferees on the part of both Houses recognize the desirability of accomplishing the purposes of the amendment but it was felt that the cost of the land to be acquired should receive further consideration. The conferees instruct the Bureau of Indian Affairs that any funds allocated for the purposes contemplated by this amendment shall be held until the matter can be reviewed in subsequent hearings.

Amendment No. 36: Changes chapter number, as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII

Executive Office of the President

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$50,000 for an economic adviser, and staff, to the President, instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$250,000 for the Emergency Fund for the President as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House.

Veterans' Administration

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for grants to the Republic of the Philippines, as proposed by the House.

Amendments No. 40 and 41: Change chapter numbers, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments No. 43, 44 and 45: Change chapter and section numbers, as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
FRED E. BUSBEY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
Managers on the Part of the House.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1, 1953— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 102)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

In my message of February 2, 1953, I stated that I would send to the Congress a reorganization plan defining a new administrative status for Federal activities in health, education, and social security. This plan carries out that intention by

creating a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as one of the executive departments of the Government and by transferring to it the various units of the Federal Security Agency. The Department will be headed by a Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who will be assisted by an Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries.

The purpose of this plan is to improve the administration of the vital health, education, and social security functions now being carried on in the Federal Security Agency by giving them departmental rank. Such action is demanded by the importance and magnitude of these functions, which affect the well-being of millions of our citizens. The programs carried on by the Public Health Service include, for example, the conduct and promotion of research into the prevention and cure of such dangerous ailments as cancer and heart disease. The Public Health Service also administers payments to the States for the support of their health services and for urgently needed hospital construction. The Office of Education collects, analyzes and distributes to school administrators throughout the country information relating to the organization and management of educational systems. Among its other functions is the provision of financial help to school districts burdened by activities of the United States Government. State assistance to the aged, the blind, the totally disabled, and dependent children is heavily supported by grants-in-aid administered through the Social Security Administration. The old-age and survivors insurance system and child development and welfare programs are additional responsibilities of that administration. Other offices of the Federal Security Agency are responsible for the conduct of Federal vocational rehabilitation programs and for the enforcement of food and drug laws.

There should be an unremitting effort to improve those health, education, and social security programs which have proved their value. I have already recommended the expansion of the social security system to cover persons not now protected, the continuation of assistance to school districts whose population has been greatly increased by the expansion of defense activities, and the strengthening of our food and drug laws.

But good intent and high purpose are not enough; all such programs depend for their success upon efficient, responsible administration. I have recently taken action to assure that the Federal Security Administrator's views are given proper consideration in executive councils by inviting her to attend meetings of the Cabinet. Now the establishment of the new Department provided for in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 will give the needed additional assurance that these matters will receive the full consideration they deserve in the whole operation of the Government.

This need has long been recognized. In 1923, President Harding proposed a Department of Education and Welfare, which was also to include health functions. In 1924, the Joint Committee on

Reorganization recommended a new department similar to that suggested by President Harding. In 1932, one of President Hoover's reorganization proposals called for the concentration of health, education, and recreational activities in a single executive department. The President's Committee on Administrative Management in 1937 recommended the placing of health, education, and social security functions in a Department of Social Welfare. This recommendation was partially implemented in 1939 by the creation of the Federal Security Agency—by which action the Congress indicated its approval of the grouping of these functions in a single agency. A new department could not be proposed at that time because the Reorganization Act of 1939 prohibited the creation of additional executive departments. In 1949, the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government proposed the creation of a department for social security and education.

The present plan will make it possible to give the officials directing the Department titles indicative of their responsibilities and salaries comparable to those received by their counterparts in other executive departments. As the under secretary of an executive department, the Secretary's principal assistant will be better equipped to give leadership in the Department's organization and management activities, for which he will be primarily responsible. The plan opens the way to further administrative improvement by authorizing the Secretary to centralize services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department. It also establishes a uniform method of appointment for the heads of the three major constituent agencies. At present, the Surgeon General and the Commissioner of Education are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, while the Commissioner for Social Security is appointed by the Federal Security Administrator. Hereafter, all three will be Presidential appointees subject to Senate confirmation.

I believe, and this plan reflects my conviction, that these several fields of Federal activity should continue within the framework of a single department. The plan at the same time assures that the Office of Education and the Public Health Service retain the professional and substantive responsibilities vested by law in those agencies or in their heads. The Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of Social Security will all have direct access to the Secretary.

There should be in the Department an Advisory Committee on Education, made up of persons chosen by the Secretary from outside the Federal Government, which would advise the Secretary with respect to the educational programs of the Department. I recommend the enactment of legislation authorizing the defrayment of the expenses of this committee. The creation of such a committee as an advisory body to the Secretary will help ensure the maintenance of responsibility for the public educational system in State and local governments while

preserving the national interest in education through appropriate Federal action.

After investigation I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2 (a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. I have also found and hereby declare that by reason of these reorganizations, it is necessary to include in the reorganization plan provisions for the appointment and compensation of the new officers specified in sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the reorganization plan. The rates of compensation fixed for these officers are, respectively, those which I have found to prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive branch of the Government.

Although the effecting of the reorganizations provided for in the reorganization plan will not in itself result in immediate savings, the improvement achieved in administration will in the future allow the performance of necessary services at greater savings than present operations would permit. An itemization of these savings in advance of actual experience is not practicable.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 1953.

REORGANIZATION PLAN No. 1 OF 1953

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Sec. 2. Under Secretary and Assistant Secretaries: There shall be in the Department an Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and two Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall perform such functions as the Secretary may prescribe, and shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, respectively, of executive departments. The Under Secretary (or, during the absence or disability of the Under Secretary or in the event of a vacancy in the office of Under Secretary, an Assistant Secretary determined according to such order as the Secretary shall prescribe) shall act as Secretary during the absence or disability of the Secretary or in the event of a vacancy in the office of Secretary.

Sec. 3. Special Assistant: There shall be in the Department a Special Assistant to the Secretary (Health and Medical Affairs) who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide non-governmental experience, shall review the health and medical programs of the Department and advise the Secretary with respect to the improvement of such programs and with respect to necessary legislation in the health and medical fields, and shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for assistant secretaries of executive departments.

Sec. 4. Commissioner of Social Security: There shall be in the Department a Commissioner of Social Security who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall perform such functions concerning social security and public welfare as the Secretary may prescribe, and shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter fixed by law for grade GS-18 of the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

Sec. 5. Transfers to the Department: All functions of the Federal Security Administrator are hereby transferred to the Secretary. All agencies of the Federal Security Agency, together with their respective functions, personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available), and all other functions, personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) of the Federal Security Agency are hereby transferred to the Department.

Sec. 6. Performance of functions of the Secretary: The Secretary may from time to time make such provisions as the Secretary deems appropriate authorizing the performance of any of the functions of the Secretary by any other officer, or by any agency or employee, of the Department.

Sec. 7. Administrative services: In the interest of economy and efficiency the Secretary may from time to time establish central administrative services in the fields of procurement, budgeting, accounting, personnel, library, legal, and other services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department; and the Secretary may effect such transfers within the Department of the personnel employed, the property and records used or held, and the funds available for use in connection with such administrative service activities as the Secretary may deem necessary for the conduct of any services so established: *Provided*, That no professional or substantive function vested by law in any officer shall be removed from the jurisdiction of such officer under this section.

Sec. 8. Abolitions: The Federal Security Agency (exclusive of the agencies thereof transferred by section 5 of this reorganization plan), the offices of Federal Security Administrator and Assistant Federal Security Administrator created by Reorganization Plan No. 1 (53 Stat. 1423), the two offices of assistant heads of the Federal Security Agency created by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (60 Stat. 1095), and the office of Commissioner for Social Security created by section 701 of the Social Security Act, as amended (64 Stat. 558), are hereby abolished. The Secretary shall make such provisions as may be necessary in order to wind up any outstanding affairs of the Agency and offices abolished by this section which are not otherwise provided for in this reorganization plan.

Sec. 9. Interim provisions: The President may authorize the persons who immediately prior to the time this reorganization plan takes effect occupy the offices of Federal Security Administrator, Assistant Federal Security Administrator, assistant heads of the Federal Security Agency, and Commissioner for Social Security to act as Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare and as Commissioner of Social Security, respectively,

until those offices are filled by appointment in the manner provided by sections 1, 2, and 4 of this reorganization plan, but not for a period of more than 60 days. While so acting, such persons shall receive compensation at the rates provided by this reorganization plan for the offices the functions of which they perform.

UNLESS CONGRESS REPEALS THE RESTRICTIONS AGAINST EARNED DUAL BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY ACTS IT IS GUILTY OF BREAKING FAITH WITH THOUSANDS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. VAN ZANDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

ABUSE OF ACCUMULATED LEAVE

(Mr. CURTIS of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am disturbed about the \$709,538 received by the members of President Truman's Cabinet, and other high-ranking officials of the Truman administration, for accumulated leave.

I am not as much concerned whether these former public servants were technically entitled to this money or not. Morally, they were not entitled to it. By taking it they are confessing that they have been faithless in carrying out good employment practices in their administrations. The Congress adopted the Thomas amendment the last Congress in order to stop the abuse going on in the departments in regard to accumulated leave.

Leave was established so that employees would take vacations so that they would be refreshed and so able to do their jobs better over a period of time. Good employment practices require that employees do take vacations and that those in charge of the employees see that vacations are taken.

Now we find that the men who were in charge of employment practices in the Federal departments obviously were encouraging the practice of subverting the theory behind taking vacations. They were, by example, encouraging the practice of converting good health into cash, and undermining the efficiency of their employees.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mrs. BUCHANAN (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. ABBITT (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER FOLLOWS DEMOCRATIC POLICY

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I compliment President Eisenhower for sending up the reorganization plan, which he has, for making a department of the Federal Security Agency. It is a very good Democratic policy, which shows that our Republican friends recognize the soundness and the logic of the principles of the Democratic Party, and that they are in the best interests of the people of our country. I am a member of the committee, and I shall support the recommendation, and again as in the case of the extension of the reorganization plan giving the President real, substantial legislation providing for a constitutional majority to reject a presidential reorganization plan, the Democratic Party in this case will be leading the way.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the very kindly statement made by my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], which indicates his wholehearted support of the reorganization plan which has just been submitted by the President. This is not a partisan plan or program. It is one that has been sponsored by two, and the only two, living ex-Presidents. I recall President Truman had a plan something along this line which was submitted to the Congress, but the original idea came from the Hoover Commission, which was headed by a Republican ex-President, Herbert Hoover.

That Commission, of course, recommended creating the Federal Security Agency into a department with Cabinet status. Therefore it appears to me, Mr. Speaker, that with both Republican and Democratic support, this reorganization plan should be made effective as quickly as possible, and I am hoping that in the next few days it may be possible for this House to adopt the joint resolution, which I understand has been introduced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], to make this plan effective immediately upon the adoption of the resolution and the signature thereof by the President.

EFFICIENT POSTAL SERVICE—THE NEW YORK OFFICE

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, one of the big jobs of the new administration now placed in the capable hands of Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield is the restoration of our postal services to a state of efficiency. The New York Post Office is the biggest in the country and what will happen there under the new administration is likely to be the standard by which the whole postal system will be judged. I take the liberty of suggesting that in the appointment of the Postmaster in New York City it be recognized as a trouble shooting job of the first rank requiring great administrative ability as well as experience and prestige. The personnel management problem alone is enormous with 34,000 postal workers employed in the district comprising Manhattan, the Bronx, and Pelham and a heavy proportion of the first class mail in the country handled in this district alone. The loyal and dedicated postal workers have been in the forefront of those seeking better postal services and have been the most hurt by the postal services curtailment directive. Ever since the postal curtailment order of April, 1950, cutting home deliveries to one a day and reducing other services, the people of New York City have been suffering serious inefficiencies in mail services. I hope very much the opportunity to start on the road back to proper postal service will now be utilized.

KING COTTON IN CALIFORNIA

(Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, the Members of this body yesterday and today have found on their desks a miniature bale of cotton. Attached to the little bale is a picture of California's lovely maid of cotton, who ruled last Friday at Bakersfield, Calif., on the occasion of the national salute to King Cotton from California.

These bales are a memento of the great part California is playing in the cotton production of the Nation. Already cotton is the No. 1 cash crop in California, and in 1951 California was the second largest cotton-producing State in the Nation.

California is justly proud of her fine long-staple cotton, of her high production per acre, and of the fact that three of her counties ranked among the first five in cotton production in 1951. In that year Kern County produced 497,000 bales to lead the Nation as the largest cotton-producing county in the United States. Closely following Kern was my own county of Fresno, which produced 487,150 bales, and the two sister counties are expected to show production of over a million bales for 1952. Although Arizona's Maricopa and Pinal Counties ranked third and fourth, in fifth place is California's Tulare County, which produced 309,150 bales.

It is with great pride that I call the attention of my colleagues on this occasion to the magnificent contribution of the State of California to the cotton industry of the United States.

Following is a national salute to King Cotton from California by Bobette Bentley, California maid of cotton, 1953, given last Friday:

The robes of the kings who ruled thousands of years before Christ were made of cotton. Today cotton provides royal raiments for everyone.

Tonight, at the national salute to King Cotton in Bakersfield, Calif., we salute those in the industry in all the States of the Nation who are working to provide better cotton for its myriad of uses. We salute those who are striving for more efficient and economical production. We salute those who are searching for new markets and increased uses.

We especially salute those in our own State of California, many of whom came to us from the old South, who are part of our great cotton industry.

Cotton is the No. 1 cash farm crop in California. California is the second largest cotton-producing State in the Nation.

California farmers, processors, and handlers have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in cotton farms and equipment and facilities.

The income of millions of people in California is affected directly or indirectly by the cotton crop.

On behalf of those millions in California who are tied to cotton, we salute our cotton industry.

And for the whole Nation whose people use cotton products so extensively and whose economy is dependent upon cotton income so heavily, we salute King Cotton—may he meet the challenge of the future as he has met the tests of the past.

THE PASSING OF BIG JIM

(Mr. Hiestand asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Hiestand. Mr. Speaker, last week the town of Burbank, Calif., lost its most famous citizen. Last week American manhood lost one of its idols of rugged athletic prowess and good sportsmanship. Last week marked the passing of Big Jim, for many years the world's heavyweight champion, James J. Jeffries.

Big Jim was more than a great boxer, more than a great fighter. He was great and he was an idol because of his ideals of fair play and good sportsmanship. Throughout his career he was never knocked out. Few big men have ever equaled his speed and his skill as a boxer, and none has ever equaled his ruggedness.

Born in Ohio, April 15, 1882, he moved to Burbank in 1912, over 40 years ago. He was the champion of all champions from 1899 to 1905, when he retired undefeated. In 1910 he was coaxed out of retirement and lost on a technical knockout in the 15th round, at age 35.

For many years he made a career of the teaching of the manly art of self-defense and of good sportsmanship in the famous Jeffries Barn in Burbank. For many years prior to his death his birthday, April 15, each year caused a large gathering of his friends and admirers. Big Jim was an inspiration to many men, not the least of whom was Joe Griffin, who is responsible for the following poem which I quote from the Burbank Review.

which excellent paper printed it on two different occasions:

THE KID SPEAKS

Oh, a swing is a swing and a hook is a hook,
And you look 'fore you swing and you swing
where you look,
And you'll fight by the rules that are there
in the book—

(Those are things that I learned from
Old Jim.)

Oh, the truth is the truth and a lie is a lie,
But a lie doesn't last, nor the truth ever
die,
So you'll throw no foul punches—square
fighters aim high—

(Those are things that I learned from
Old Jim.)

Oh, a man is a man and a friend is a friend,
And there's no finer gift the Almighty can
send
Than the fellow who sticks with you clean
to the end—

(Those are things that I learned from
Old Jim.)

Oh, a life is a life and a name is a name,
And you're bound to meet strife in the
battle for fame,
But victory depends on how you played
the game—

(Those are things that I learned from
Old Jim.)

(Oh, a church is a church and a creed is a
creed,
Au revoir, old companion. You've got all
that you need
To enter the Gates—the Almighty will heed
The prayers for the soul of Old Jim.)

—Joe Griffin.

CHEST X-RAYS FOR MEMBERS AND HOUSE PERSONNEL

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, during this week and next—March 9 through March 20—there will be an opportunity for all of us to get a chest X-ray. The X-ray unit will be set up in the first-aid room of the old House Office Building.

There is no charge for this service, which is being provided by the District Health Department, the District Tuberculosis Association and the United States Public Health Service, as a part of their joint effort to eradicate tuberculosis in the District of Columbia.

It will only take a few minutes for each one of us to get an X-ray and I urge that we all participate in this effort, and that we encourage all of our personnel to do likewise.

Detailed information regarding this survey should already have been sent to you individually. If you have not received such a notice, please contact the office of the Clerk of the House.

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF MARCH 16

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute in order that I may ask the gentleman from Illinois what we may expect in the way of legislation next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. The program, let me say to the minority leader, is as follows:

Monday there will be the call of the Consent Calendar to be followed by consideration of conference report on the bill H. R. 3055, the second supplemental appropriation bill.

Tuesday the Private Calendar will be called.

Wednesday we plan to call up for consideration the reorganization plan which was submitted today to create a new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Conference reports will be in order at any time.

Should there be any additional legislative matters to be called up for consideration—and I know of none at this moment—I will notify the Members in ample time.

CODE OF ETHICS FOR COMMITTEES

(Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution to amend the House rules to set up rules and procedures of practice for the committees of the House, particularly those which are investigating different subjects. In the last few weeks, I am sure you must have been alarmed at some of the activities and statements made by some of these committees, or at least members thereof. These actions reflect on the entire membership of the House and of the Congress. It seems to me it would help all of us to get at the facts, and regain the respect of the people of the country which, I fear, has been forfeited by unfair methods. Incidentally, it would help the committees themselves obtain information they were formed to get, by following orderly procedures.

The change in rules would permit representation of witnesses by counsel, permit people whose names have been mentioned to appear before these committees and clear themselves of charges made against them, permit cross-examination of witnesses, and things of that kind. I hope the resolution will have the support of the membership. It will help us to maintain the dignity we must have. It will help the committees themselves in working out their problems and help them regain some of the respect they seem to have lost throughout the country due to some activities of one or two of these committees.

The bill is similar to the one that was introduced in the other body by Senator WAYNE MORSE.

THE PINK BOLLWORM THREAT TO COTTON

(Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to refer to the cotton situation in parts of the South. I just heard my colleague from California refer in glowing terms to what

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued Mar. 16, 1953

For actions of Mar. 13, 1953.

3rd-1st, No. 44

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	9	Daylight-saving time.....	10	Nominations.....	7
Administrative information.....	5	Emergency powers.....	14	Personnel.....	7,11,16
Alaska.....	7	Foreign trade.....	6	Reorganization.....	1
Auditing.....	2	Forest highways.....	3	Treaties.....	8
Butter.....	4	Livestock.....	15	Water conservation.....	12
		Newsprint.....	13	Wheat agreement.....	2

SENATE

1. REORGANIZATION. Received from the President Reorganization Plan. No. 1 of 1953, to create a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (H. Doc. 102); to Government Operations Committee (pp. 1991-2).
2. WHEAT AGREEMENT; AUDITING. Received from the S. Dak. Legislature memorials favoring continuation of the international wheat agreement and requesting Federal assistance in auditing of State agencies which are partially supported by Federal aid (p. 1993).
3. FOREST HIGHWAYS. Received an Idaho Legislature memorial favoring appropriations for forest highways (p. 1993).
4. BUTTER. Received a N. Dak. Legislature memorial opposing purchase of butter substitutes by the armed forces (pp. 1994-5).
5. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION. Sen. Lehman criticized an internal Budget Bureau order, "Staff Responsibility for Propriety in Official Conduct," and expressed a fear that similar orders will be issued in other agencies (pp. 2006-8).
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Malone inserted a letter to Secretary Benson from the Nevada Wool Growers Assn. favoring protective tariffs (p. 2020).
7. NOMINATIONS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported favorably the nomination of B. Frank Heintzleman to be Governor of Alaska (p. 2021). Received from the President the nomination of Philip Young to be a Civil Service Commissioner (p. 2032).
8. TREATIES. Sen. Bricker spoke favoring S. J. Res. 1, to limit treaty-making powers (pp. 2022-32).
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 16 (p. 2032).

HOUSE

10. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. A subcommittee of the D. C. Committee approved for

reporting to the full Committee H. R. 1390, to establish daylight-saving time in D. C. for 1953 (p. D156).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. PERSONNEL, LEAVE. S. 1297, by Sen. Carlson, to make the lump-sum leave payments act inapplicable to officials receiving over \$12,000; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 1997-8.)
12. WATER CONSERVATION. S. 1300, by Sen. Mansfield, to increase the limitation on Federal funds which may be used with respect to any one project under the act to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the U. S., by aiding in development of water facilities; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 1997).
13. NEWSPRINT. S. 1314, by Sen. Case, to encourage the development of a newsprint manufacturing industry in southeastern Alaska; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 1997).
14. EMERGENCY POWERS. S. J. Res. 57, to extend for 90 more days certain emergency war powers, including a provision for veterans' preference on certain Farmers' Home Administration loans; to Judiciary Committee (p. 1997). Remarks of author, including a statement on each provision of the measure (pp. 1998-2003).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Goldwater inserted the Department's press release on the Livestock Advisory Group recommendations to aid the present beef situation. These included urging the end of control legislation, and aid by the Department in finding new markets for livestock and its products (pp. A1367-8).
16. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bender urging that policy-making Government positions be taken out of civil service (p. A1375).

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAR. 16: Price supports on 1952 Maryland tobacco, H. Agriculture (Thigpen, PIA, to testify). Agricultural appropriations for 1954, H. Appropriations (exec). Hawaii statehood, S. Interior and Insular Affairs (exec).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Rm. 105 A.

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United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 99

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1953

No. 44

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, March 16, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon.

Senate

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1953

The Senate met in executive session at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, grant unto us as we bow in this stillness quiet hearts, freed from fear and feverish anxiety, as we stay our minds on Thee. In a world so full of shouting and tumult, may we keep clear always a path to an inner shrine where, bowing our spirits in humility and reverence, we guard in unceasing vigil the sacred flame of hope and faith and love on the altar of the unseen and the eternal.

Grant us the divine strength and grace that in these demanding days we may prove worthy of every trust the Nation commits to our hands, as on the anvil of vast issues there slowly takes shape the new and better world that is to be. In the Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1953.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. PRESCOTT BUSH, a Senator from the State of Connecticut, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

STYLES BRIDGES,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BUSH thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting

nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 1188) to amend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to continue in effect certain of the provisions thereof.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3658. An act to extend for an additional 2 years the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad; and

H. R. 3659. An act to extend until July 1, 1955, the period during which personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders shall be exempt from duty.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a resolution (H. Res. 176), as follows:

Resolved, That Senate Joint Resolution 52, making an appropriation out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, in the opinion of the House contravenes the first clause of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution and is an infringement of the privileges of this House, and that the said joint resolution be taken from the Speaker's table and be respectfully returned to the Senate with a message communicating this resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is in executive session.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. TAFT. I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. TAFT. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, March 11, and Thursday, March 12, 1953, be dispensed with.

Mr. MORSE. Reserving the right to object, I wish to make clear that I do not intend—at least, it is not my present intention—to continue for a long period of time to object to the request for unanimous consent that the Senate dispense with the reading of the Journal. However, later this afternoon I hope to discuss some problems connected with the application of the rules of the Senate and with protecting the rights of a sovereign State, through one of its elected representatives, to what I think are the courtesies due that State, and as an introduction to my later remarks, I object to the unanimous-consent request.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the Journal.

The legislative clerk read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, March 11, and Thursday, March 12, 1953.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953, ESTABLISHING DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (H. DOC. NO. 102)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States transmitting Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, establishing a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which was received on yesterday, but not laid before the Senate.

The Chair calls attention to its receipt on yesterday, in view of the requirement of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, that the delivery of a reorganization plan shall be made to both Houses of Congress on the same day.

The Secretary will read the message.

The legislative clerk read the message, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

In my message of February 2, 1953, I stated that I would send to the Congress a reorganization plan defining a new administrative status for Federal activities in health, education, and social security. This plan carries out that intention by creating a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as one of the executive departments of the Government and by transferring to it the various units of the Federal Security Agency. The Department will be headed by a Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who will be assisted by an Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries.

The purpose of this plan is to improve the administration of the vital health, education, and social-security functions now being carried on in the Federal Security Agency by giving them departmental rank. Such action is demanded by the importance and magnitude of these functions, which affect the well-being of millions of our citizens. The programs carried on by the Public Health Service include, for example, the conduct and promotion of research into the prevention and cure of such dangerous ailments as cancer and heart disease. The Public Health Service also administers payments to the States for the support of their health services and for urgently needed hospital construction. The Office of Education collects, analyzes and distributes to school administrators throughout the country information relating to the organization and management of educational systems. Among its other functions is the provision of financial help to school districts burdened by activities of the United States Government. State assistance to the aged, the blind, the totally disabled, and dependent children is heavily supported by grants-in-aid administered through the Social Security Administration. The old-age and survivors insurance system and child development and welfare programs are additional responsibilities of that administration. Other offices of the Federal Security Agency are responsible for the conduct of Federal vocational rehabilitation programs and for the enforcement of food and drug laws.

There should be an unremitting effort to improve those health, education, and social-security programs which have proved their value. I have already recommended the expansion of the social security system to cover persons not now protected, the continuation of assistance to school districts whose population has been greatly increased by the expansion

of defense activities, and the strengthening of our food and drug laws.

But good intent and high purpose are not enough; all such programs depend for their success upon efficient, responsible administration. I have recently taken action to assure that the Federal Security Administrator's views are given proper consideration in executive councils by inviting her to attend meetings of the Cabinet. Now the establishment of the new Department provided for in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 will give the needed additional assurance that these matters will receive the full consideration they deserve in the whole operation of the Government.

This need has long been recognized. In 1923, President Harding proposed a Department of Education and Welfare, which was also to include health functions. In 1924, the Joint Committee on Reorganization recommended a new department similar to that suggested by President Harding. In 1932, one of President Hoover's reorganization proposals called for the concentration of health, education, and recreational activities in a single executive department. The President's Committee on Administrative Management in 1937 recommended the placing of health, education, and social-security functions in a Department of Social Welfare. This recommendation was partially implemented in 1939 by the creation of the Federal Security Agency—by which action the Congress indicated its approval of the grouping of these functions in a single agency. A new department could not be proposed at that time because the Reorganization Act of 1939 prohibited the creation of additional executive departments. In 1949, the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government proposed the creation of a department for social security and education.

The present plan will make it possible to give the officials directing the Department titles indicative of their responsibilities and salaries comparable to those received by their counterparts in other executive departments. As the Under Secretary of an executive Department, the Secretary's principal assistant will be better equipped to give leadership in the department's organization and management activities, for which he will be primarily responsible. The plan opens the way to further administrative improvement by authorizing the Secretary to centralize services and activities common to the several agencies of the department. It also establishes a uniform method of appointment for the heads of the three major constituent agencies. At present, the Surgeon General and the Commissioner of Education are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, while the Commissioner for Social Security is appointed by the Federal Security Administrator. Hereafter, all three will be Presidential appointees subject to Senate confirmation.

I believe, and this plan reflects my conviction, that these several fields of Federal activity should continue within the framework of a single department. The plan at the same time assures that the Office of Education and the Public

Health Service retain the professional and substantive responsibilities vested by law in those agencies or in their heads. The Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of Social Security will all have direct access to the Secretary.

There should be in the Department an Advisory Committee on Education, made up of persons chosen by the Secretary from outside the Federal Government, which would advise the Secretary with respect to the educational programs of the Department. I recommend the enactment of legislation authorizing the defrayment of the expenses of this committee. The creation of such a committee as an advisory body to the Secretary will help insure the maintenance of responsibility for the public educational system in State and local governments while preserving the national interest in education through appropriate Federal action.

After investigation I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2 (a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. I have also found and hereby declare that by reason of these reorganizations, it is necessary to include in the reorganization plan provisions for the appointment and compensation of the new officers specified in sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the reorganization plan. The rates of compensation fixed for these officers are, respectively, those which I have found to prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive branch of the Government.

Although the effecting of the reorganizations provided for in the reorganization plan will not in itself result in immediate savings, the improvement achieved in administration will in the future allow the performance of necessary services at greater savings than present operations would permit. An itemization of these savings in advance of actual experience is not practicable.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 1953.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The message and accompanying plan will be referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, Mr. HUNT was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate until Monday, March 23.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. TAFT, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. HENDRICKSON, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Commit-

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53rd-1st, No. 46

CONTENTS

Farm program.....	4	Library services.....	9	Reorganization.....	1,14
Flood control.....	6,8	Livestock.....	7	St. Lawrence seaway....	17
Import controls.....	11	Loans, farm.....	12	Statehood, Alaska.....	15
Land laws.....	7	Personnel.....	10,13	Hawaii.....	15
Lands, public.....	3,7	Prices, farm.....	18	Taxation.....	5,16
Leave.....	13	Reclamation.....	6	Water-facilities project.	2

HIGHLIGHT: House committees reported resolution for FSA reorganization and granted rule for its consideration.

HOUSE

1. **REORGANIZATION.** The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 223, providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1, to create a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall take effect 10 days after enactment of the resolution (H. Rept. 156). The Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 179 providing for consideration of H. J. Res. 223 (p. 2108).
2. **WATER-FACILITIES PROJECTS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee was discharged from further consideration of H. R. 2229, increasing the maximum amount of Federal funds which may be expended for any one water facilities project, and it was referred to the Agriculture Committee (p. 2062).
3. **PUBLIC LANDS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 3360, to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the U. S. for Prince William Forest Park, Va., for the purpose of consolidating Federal Holdings therein (p. D166).
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 1551, declaring that the U. S. holds certain lands in trust for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (p. D166).
4. **FARM PROGRAM.** Rep. Staggers spoke on several legislative matters including agriculture, saying "We look to the Agriculture Committee for a concrete program that will be neither a handout nor a desertion..." (pp. 2063-4).
5. **TAXATION.** Rep. Reed, N. Y., urged Congress to take immediate action on his bill, H. R. 1, to reduce individual income taxes (pp. 2065-6).
6. **FLOOD CONTROL; RECLAMATION.** Received Calif. Legislature memorial "relative to flood-control works on the San Joaquin River," and a Nev. Legislature memorial to provide for construction of the Bridge Canyon Dam and Bridge Canyon power plant of the central Arizona project (p. 2109).

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. LAND LAWS. H. R. 4023, by Rep. D'Ewart, to provide for the revision of the public land laws in order to provide for orderly use, improvement, and development of the Federal lands and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the Federal range; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (p. 2108).

8. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 4025, by Rep. Angell, and H. R. 4037, by Rep. Jack, authorizing the appropriation of funds to provide for the prosecution of projects in the Columbia River Basin; to Committee on Public Works (p. 2108).

9. LIBRARY SERVICES. H. R. 4027, by Rep. Bailey, H. R. 4042, by Rep. Steed, and H. R. 4045, by Rep. Thompson, to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas; to Committee on Education and Labor (p. 2108).

10. PERSONNEL. H. R. 4028, by Rep. Broyhill, to prohibit the use of funds of or available for expenditure by any Government corporation or agency for certain payments of annual leave, accruing during any calendar year and unused at the close of such year, of a civilian officer or employee whose salary exceeds the maximum rate of basic compensation provided for grade 15 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949; to Committee on Post Office and Civil Service (p. 2108).

11. IMPORTS. H. R. 4032, by Rep. Hunter, to amend section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, relating to import controls of commodities and products which affect the national defense, to Committee on Banking and Currency (2108).

12. FARM LOANS. H. R. 4038, by Rep. Peage, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, so as to improve the credit services available to farmers seeking to adopt soil-and-conserving systems of farming contributing toward development of a permanently and abundantly productive American agriculture; to Committee on Agriculture (p. 2108).

13. PERSONNEL. H. R. 4039, by Rep. Rees, to exempt from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 the heads and assistant heads of the executive departments and certain other officers and employees in the executive branch; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; (p. 2108). Remarks of author (p. 2078).

14. REORGANIZATION. H. Res. 180, by Rep. Bennett, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953; to Committee on Government Operations (p. 2108). Remarks of author (p. 2107).

ITEMS IN A PENDIX

15. HAWAII STATEHOOD. Rep. Hosmer inserted a Calif. Senate Joint Resolution favoring statehood for Hawaii (pp. Al417-8).
Rep. Smith inserted a Christian Science Monitor article discussing the admittance of Hawaii and Alaska into the Union and stating that "once they are admitted, the precedent exists for taking in remote areas" (p. Al427).

16. TAXATION. Rep. Jenkins inserted an Athens (Ohio) Messenger article favoring reduction in taxes (pp. Al424-5).

17. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Fallon opposing this project as an "economic monstrosity" (p. Al425).

CREATING A DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 223]

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MARCH 17, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

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R. WALTER RIEHLMAN, New York	WILLIAM L. DAWSON, Illinois
CECIL M. HARDEN, Indiana	CHET HOLIFIELD, California
GEORGE H. BENDER, Ohio	FRANK M. KARSTEN, Missouri
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CREATING A DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

MARCH 17, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan, from the Committee on Government Operations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 223]

The Committee on Government Operations, having considered the resolution (H. J. Res. 223), providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, proposing the creation of an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, submitted to the Congress by the President on March 12, 1953, shall take effect 10 days after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, report favorably thereon and recommend that it do pass, with the following amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "resolution" insert, "and its approval by the President."

PURPOSE

The purpose of the joint resolution is to expedite the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, which defines a new administrative status for Federal activities in the fields of health, education, and social security. Under the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, reorganization plans submitted to the Congress by the President shall become effective upon the expiration of a period of 60 calendar days following the date of submission, unless a resolution of disapproval is adopted by a majority of the authorized Members of either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

2 CREATING A DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEARINGS

Joint hearings were held on House Joint Resolution 223 by the House and Senate Committees on Government Operations in order to expedite action and to conserve the time of Government witnesses and members of both committees.

The hearings have clearly indicated that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 meets with approval of individuals and groups concerned with health, education, and social-security functions now being carried on by the Federal Security Agency, some of whom opposed previous reorganization plans to make this agency a department. All witnesses appearing before the committee, including the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Federal Security Administrator, agreed that the importance and magnitude of these Federal functions warranted immediate action toward elevating the Federal Security Agency to a departmental status with the head of such agency attaining the same rank as other department heads.

The President, in his message, emphasized the importance of the functions vested by law in the present Federal Security Agency. He has taken action toward giving proper recognition to these activities by requesting the attendance of the present head of that agency at Cabinet meetings.

The following is a summation of the various proposals contained in plan No. 1 of 1953, in relation to plan No. 1 of 1949 and plan No. 27 of 1950, prepared by the staff of the Senate Committee on Government Operations for the information of the Congress:

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1949

PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950

1. Creates a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with Secretary of Cabinet status, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Salary same as other Cabinet members (\$22,500).

2. Creates an Under Secretary and two assistant secretaries to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to perform such functions as the Secretary may prescribe. Salaries at rate provided by law for similar positions (\$17,000 and \$15,000, respectively). The Under Secretary (or, during the absence or disability of the Under Secretary, an assistant secretary) shall act as Secretary during the absence or disability of the Secretary.

3. Provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a special assistant to the Secretary (health and medical affairs) from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide nongovernmental experience, who shall review health and medical programs of the Department, and advise the Secretary with respect to such programs; and shall receive compensation at rate now or hereafter provided by law for assistant secretaries (\$15,000).

Provides for changing the name of the Federal Security Agency to a Department of Welfare, with a Secretary of Cabinet status to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Salary, \$15,000 per annum.

Provides for the appointment of an Under Secretary and three assistant secretaries, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, to perform such functions as the Secretary shall direct. Compensation provided at the rate of \$10,330 per annum, or at such other rates as may be prescribed for similar positions in the executive departments.

No similar provision in this plan.

Creates a Department of Health, Education, and Security, with Secretary of Cabinet status, to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Salary same as other Cabinet members.

Provides for the appointment of an Under Secretary and an assistant secretary for health, education, and security, each of whom shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, to perform such duties as the Secretary may prescribe, and to receive compensation at rates provided by law for similar positions.

Authorizes appointment of an administrative assistant secretary of health, education and security, by the Secretary, with the approval of the President, under the classified civil service, with compensation at the rate of \$14,000 per annum. Establishes in the Department the offices of—

1. Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

2. Commissioner of Education.

3. Commissioner of Social Security.

Prescribes that the Surgeon General shall be the head of the Public Health Service, the Commissioner of Education shall head the Office of Education, the Commissioner of Social Security to head the Social Security Administration; each of whom shall perform all functions concerning health, education, and social security and public welfare, respectively, as may be required by law, or, as the Secretary may prescribe pursuant to law.

COMPARISON OF REORGANIZATION PLANS ELEVATING THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY TO DEPARTMENTAL STATUS—Continued

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1949	PLAN NO. 2 OF 1949	PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950
4. Provides for the appointment of a commissioner of social security, who shall perform such functions concerning social security and public welfare as the Secretary may prescribe, and be paid at the rate fixed by law for grade GS-18 of the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 (\$14,800).	No comparable provision.	The Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of Social Security shall each report directly to the Secretary; have professional qualifications, experience and training appropriate to the duties of their office; be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and receive compensation at the rate of \$14,800 per annum. (Permits appointment of Surgeon General from the Commissioned Regular Corps of the Public Health Service.)
5. All functions of Federal Security Administrator are transferred to the Secretary, and all agencies of Federal Security Agency, together with their respective functions, personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds, are transferred to the Department.	All the functions of the Department of Welfare and of all offices and constituent units thereof, including all the functions of the Federal Security Administrator, are consolidated in the Secretary of Welfare.	All functions of the Federal Security Administrator are transferred to the Secretary. All functions existing in the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and of the Commissioner of Education are transferred to the Surgeon General and the Commissioner of Education, respectively.
6. Authorizes Secretary to make such provisions as he deems appropriate, and authorizes performance of any of the functions of the Secretary by any other officer, or by any agency or employee, of the Department.	Authorizes the Secretary of Welfare to delegate to any officer or employee or to any bureau or other organizational unit of the Department designated by him such of his functions as he deems appropriate, except that the function of promulgating or approving regulations may be delegated only to the Under Secretary or an Assistant Secretary.	The Secretary is authorized to make such provisions as he shall deem appropriate to authorize performance by any other officer, or by any agency employee of the Department of any functions of the Secretary.

7. Authorizes the Secretary to establish central administrative services in the fields of procurement, budgeting, accounting, personnel, library, legal and other services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department; to effect such transfers within the Department of the personnel, property, records, and funds available for use in connection with such administrative service activities as he may deem necessary. It is provided that no authority is granted to the Secretary to transfer or remove from the control of the Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Education, or the Commissioner of Social Security any professional or substantive functions vested in them, respectively, under the provisions of any law or of any law hereinafter enacted.

No comparable provision.

The Secretary is authorized to establish central administrative services in the fields of procurement, budgeting, accounting, library, legal and other services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department, and to transfer personnel, property, records, and funds available for use in connection with such administrative service activities as he may deem necessary. It is provided that no authority is granted to the Secretary to transfer or remove from the control of the Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Education, or the Commissioner of Social Security any professional or substantive functions vested in them, respectively, under the provisions of the plan or of any law hereinafter enacted.

The Federal Security Agency (except agencies transferred by other provisions of the plan), the Office of Federal Security Administrator, the Office of Assistant Federal Security Administrator, the two offices of assistant heads of the Federal Security Agency, and the existing Offices of Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and Commissioner of Education, are abolished.

The offices of Federal Security Administrator, of Assistant Federal Security Administrator, and the two offices of assistant heads of the Federal Security Agency are abolished. Provision is made that the Secretary may take the necessary steps in order to wind up the outstanding affairs of the Agency and offices abolished, except as otherwise provided in the plan.

COMPARISON OF REORGANIZATION PLANS ELEVATING THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY TO DEPARTMENTAL STATUS—Continued

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953	PLAN NO. 1 OF 1949	PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950
9. The President is authorized to continue incumbent officials of the Federal Security Agency in office to act as Secretary, Under Secretary, and assistant secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare, and as Commissioner of Social Security until those offices are filled by appointment in the manner provided by the plan, but not for a period of more than 60 days; with compensation to be paid at the rates provided for in the plan.	The Federal Security Administrator in office immediately prior to taking effect of plan shall be designated as Acting Secretary of Welfare, pending initial appointment of a Secretary, but not for a period exceeding 60 days and shall receive the compensation of Secretary of Welfare. Provision is made for the continuation of other offices until successor officers are appointed, or 60 days after taking effect of the plan, whichever first occurs.	The President is authorized to designate and empower any person who is an officer of FSA immediately prior to taking effect of the plan to perform for a period not exceeding 60 days, the functions of any office provided for in the plan pending the appointment of the first person appointed to such office. Such person designated shall act and receive the compensation of such office for which he is designated. Provision is made that no person designated shall by reason of such designation, forfeit his rights with respect to his office held immediately prior to the taking effect of the plan.

ACTION ACTION ACTION

Submitted to the Congress March 12, 1953. Becomes effective at 12:01 a. m., May 12, 1953, unless a resolution of disapproval is adopted by a majority of the authorized Members of the House or Senate.

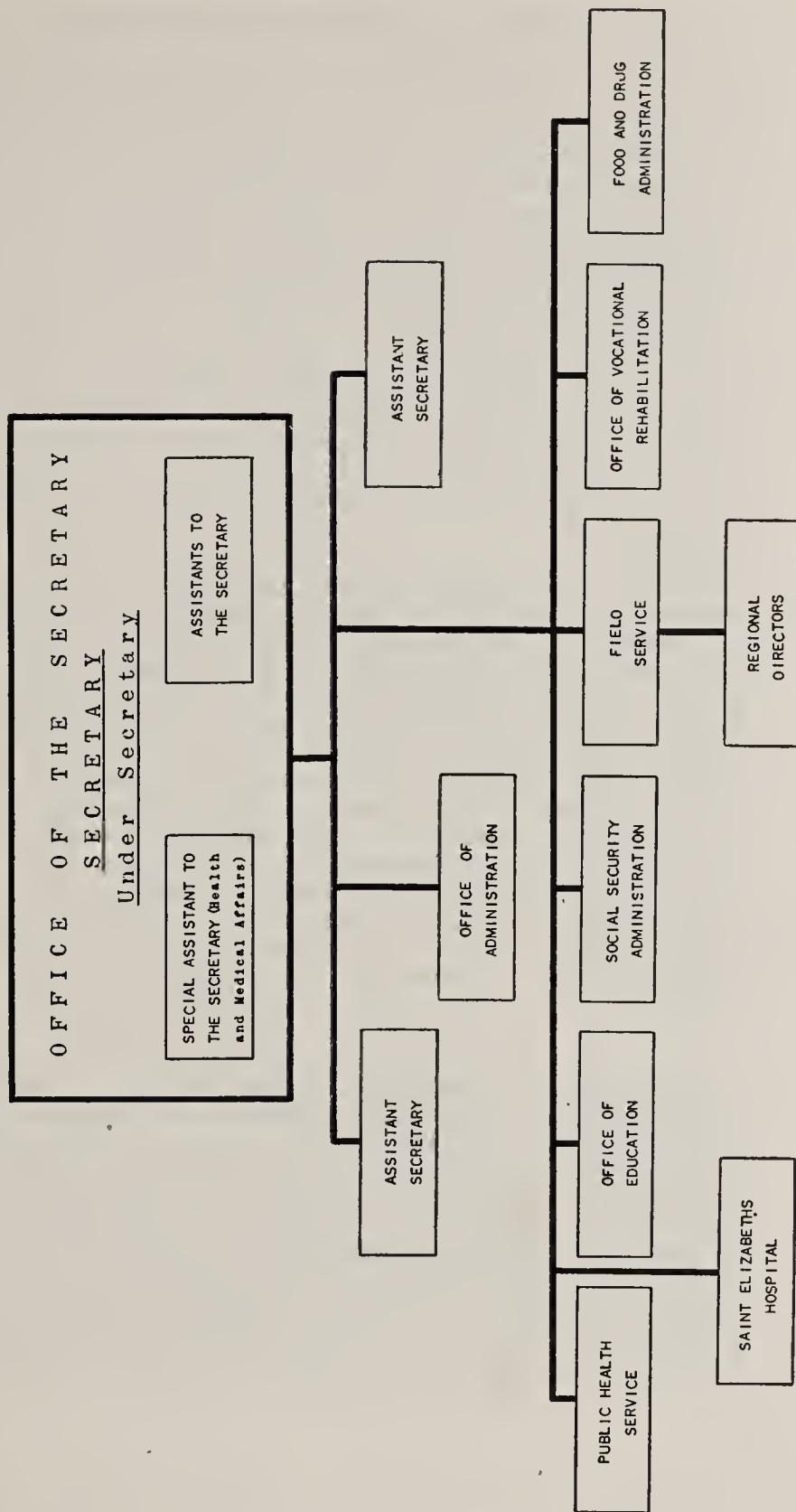
Disapproved by the Senate August 16, 1949, by a vote of 60 to 32 (S. Res. No. 147).

Disapproved by the House of Representatives July 10, 1950, by a vote of 249 to 71 (H. Res. No. 647).

ORGANIZATION CHART

The following is a chart prepared by the Federal Security Agency depicting the organizational structure of the new proposed Department of Health, Education and Welfare, should Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 be permitted to become law:

DEPARTMENT HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE



HOOVER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hoover Commission recommended the establishment of a new Department of Social Security and Education to administer educational and public-welfare functions of the Federal Security Agency and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which was proposed to be transferred from the Department of the Interior into the new Department. A companion recommendation to this proposal was for the creation of a United Medical Administration as an independent agency to which would be transferred the functions of the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency.

Following the submission of the Hoover reports, bills were drafted by attorneys for the Hoover Commission and filed in the Congress proposing to carry out the specific recommendations of the Commission. After the rejection of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1949, the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments considered a new bill in the nature of a substitute for the Hoover Commission bill (S. 2060) but took no further action in view of the Senate's rejection of a similar bill, S. 140, in the 80th Congress.

In the 82d Congress, bills were introduced in both the House and the Senate, drafted by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, with variations from the original Hoover Commission bills, proposing the creation of a Department of Social Security and Education, to which would be transferred the functions of the Social Security Administration, the Office of Education, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Another Citizens Committee bill provided for the transfer of the Public Health Service functions to a proposed new Department of Health. While no action was taken on the bills proposing the creation of a Department of Social Security and Education, the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments held extensive hearings on the latter proposal, S. 1140. In view of wide opposition to the establishment of a separate Department of Health, which had also been previously in evidence when similar proposals were made in the past, the committee rejected the bill.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953

The pending plan provides that the Department shall be administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, and that the Secretary may consolidate service activities common to the various agencies of the Department. Although the Secretary will undoubtedly be authorized to regulate the government of the Department, the plan safeguards the status of the constituent units of the Department, particularly the Public Health Service and the Office of Education. It does not transfer from those agencies any professional or substantive functions vested in them by law, or provide for any such transfer. A fair interpretation of the plan is that, except as regards the establishment of common administrative services, the authority of the

Secretary under the plan with respect to the constituent units of the Department will be the same as the present authority of the Federal Security Administrator. Thus, in the opinion of the committee, the plan adequately safeguards the status of the constituent units of the Department.

The President in submitting plan No. 1 of 1953, after setting forth its basic objective—to improve the administration of the vital health, education, and social-security functions now being carried on in the Federal Security Agency—stresses the importance of extending efforts in these areas by elevating the Agency to a departmental status to better meet the increased activities in these fields and the present needs of the people.

The President also recognizes the essential need for establishing more uniformity and better integration of these functions, while retaining the professional and substantive responsibilities vested in law in those agencies or in their heads. In order that proper emphasis might be placed on the importance of health functions to be administered by the new Secretary under the provisions of the plan, a section has been included to create a special assistant to the Secretary, to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide nongovernmental experience. The President, in his message, stated that the purpose of this section was to insure that emphasis will be placed on the development of health and medical programs of the Department, and to permit the Secretary to develop programs for submission to the Congress relative to necessary legislation designed to improve Federal activities in the health and medical fields. Thus, under the plan the Secretary will have the expert advice, in health and medical matters, of an outstanding physician coming from outside the Government. The functions which the new special assistant (health and medical affairs) will perform are advisory functions that at the present time are scattered throughout several different units of the Federal Security Agency.

The plan would also continue the present position of Commissioner of Education, with direct access to the Secretary. The President, in his message to the Congress further advocates that the Department should create an advisory committee on education, made up of persons chosen by the Secretary from outside the Federal Government, which would have the function of advising the Secretary with respect to educational programs of the Department; that the creation of such an advisory body to the Secretary will help insure the maintenance of responsibility for the public educational system in State and local governments, while preserving the national interest in education through appropriate Federal action.

Plan No. 1 of 1953 meets some of the major objections raised to previous proposals. Factors which contributed to the disapproval of plan No. 27 are not now present.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommends that House Joint Resolution 223, accelerating the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, be enacted.

CLARE E. HOFFMAN, *Chairman.*
R. WALTER RIEHLMAN.
CECIL M. HARDEN.
GEORGE H. BENDER.
CHARLES B. BROWNSON.
MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH.
GEORGE MEADER.
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WALTER H. JUDD.
GORDON L. McDONOUGH.
KATHARINE ST. GEORGE.
WILLIAM E. MILLER.
JEFFREY HILLELSON.
RICHARD H. POFF.
JACK B. BROOKS.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

The purpose of House Joint Resolution 223, according to the majority report, is to accelerate the effective date of Reorganization Plan 1 of 1953. It is true that the passage of this resolution would accelerate the effective date, but it goes far beyond simple acceleration.

House Joint Resolution 223 has the effect of a major amendment of the Reorganization Act of 1949. It is important that the Congress understand exactly what this method of handling reorganization plans will do if it becomes a pattern for the future consideration of reorganization plans.

The opposition to House Joint Resolution 223 is separate and apart from the question of the merit of Reorganization Plan 1 of 1953. Most of the members of the committee have expressed themselves as favoring the content of the President's reorganization plan. We believe, however, that this plan should run its natural course as provided for in the basic Reorganization Act of 1949.

We believe that the disposal of this plan through action on an affirmative resolution will set a dangerous precedent for proper consideration for the present plan and future plans which we understand will be sent down from the executive department for our consideration.

The rejection of House Joint Resolution 223 does not provide a basis for a charge that a member is against the President's plan. If House Joint Resolution 223 is defeated, the President's plan will, in due course, be given consideration under the regular provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949. In fact, the House Committee on Government Operations is obligated to hold hearings on a resolution of disapproval which has been introduced as of March 17, by the Honorable Charles E. Bennett of Florida.

Under the Reorganization Act of 1949, the House Committee on Government Operations must hold hearings on Mr. Bennett's resolution within 10 days and report the resolution to the floor with its recommendations. If the committee does not accord Mr. Bennett the courtesy of a hearing by March 28, he will be privileged to call his own resolution up under special privilege on any legislative day thereafter and will be entitled to control the time on the resolution.

The House Committee on Government Operations held 1 day's hearings on the President's Reorganization Plan 1 of 1953, on Monday, March 16. No testimony was taken from any witness on House Joint Resolution 223. The testimony given pertained to the merits of the President's reorganization plan only.

No testimony was solicited by the committee or offered by witnesses, on the important effect of the method (H. J. Res. 223) which was to be used to effectuate the President's plan.

If the House passes House Joint Resolution 223, and if a similar resolution is not passed in the Senate and signed by the President before March 28, the House will be obligated, under the Reorganization Act of 1949, to consider Mr. Bennett's resolution of disapproval.

12 CREATING A DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The House will be in the ridiculous position of passing an affirmative resolution on March 18 and then reconsidering the same legislative matter by being forced to act upon Mr. Bennett's resolution of disapproval on our first legislative day after March 28. I am sure the House does not want to get itself in this ridiculous position in the eyes of the Nation.

I think it is very pertinent at this point to ask the question, Why? Why are we in such haste to act upon this plan?

The administration witnesses, Mr. Dodge and Mrs. Hobby, testified that it might take 6 months or a year to put this reorganization plan into effect. While they advocated acceptance of the plan by the Congress, they did not urge the Congress to undue haste or to adopt a method for circumventing the safeguards placed in the Reorganization Act of 1949 after long and judicious consideration.

Let us consider at this time the underlying philosophy of legislation embodied in the Reorganization Act of 1949.

Legislation by Presidential reorganization plan is a unique method of cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the Government. The basic reason for using this method is a practical one. Through long experience, the Congress has realized the extreme difficulty in legislating a reorganization of the complicated administrative functions and procedures in the various executive departments and agencies. Previous attempts of the Congress to do this job have not been successful. Congress now has accepted the principle that an efficient reorganization can best be accomplished by the executive branch of the Government. We therefore, in effect, authorized the Executive to undertake such reorganizations. We have set clearly defined limits as to scope and methods of reorganization by establishing six major limitations on the Executive in formulating reorganization plans (sec. 5, Public Law 109).

On the other hand, we have given the Members of Congress special privileges and consideration in matters pertaining to Presidential reorganization plans:

- (a) Sixty-day period for study and processing plans (contingent on House action on a resolution of disapproval);
- (b) Right to file a resolution of disapproval;
- (c) Right of individual Member of House or Senate to file a resolution of disapproval and secure floor consideration in the event of committee failure to report a resolution;
- (d) Right of disapproval extended to both House and Senate, acting separately.

ITEM A

Sixty days is not an unduly long time to allot for consideration of a Presidential plan, when we consider the press of routine and committee duties on the average Congressman. It is a particularly valuable period of time to the individual Congressman when he is called upon to study the highly complicated provisions which are contained in each particular reorganization plan.

ITEM B

Either House of Congress may act separately and independently to defeat a Presidential reorganization plan.

ITEM C

Further recognition is given to this peculiar problem of Presidential reorganization plan procedure by allowing each Member of the Congress 60 days in which to file a resolution of disapproval. This individual right of the Congressman was not given idly, but was provided so that no committee of the Congress could pigeonhole a plan by failure to act or failure to obtain a rule. In fact, a rule is provided for automatically in the basic Reorganization Act.

ITEM D

Defeat of a Presidential plan does not depend on action by both Houses of Congress. Passage of a disapproving resolution by either the House or the Senate is sufficient to defeat a plan.

We therefore contend that an affirmative resolution such as House Joint Resolution 223 upsets the carefully drawn checks and balances provided for in the regular procedures of the Reorganization Act of 1949. It denies individual Members of Congress safeguarding rights now available to them.

House Joint Resolution 223 effects a basic change in the Reorganization Act of 1949. The change is being made, notwithstanding the fact that there have been no recent hearings on changes in the Reorganization Act of 1949 and no consideration has been given to the wisdom of a basic change in our attitude toward the safeguards which were laboriously enacted after great consideration in previous reorganization acts.

By thus departing, in House Joint Resolution 223, from established reorganization procedure, the majority opens the door to capricious and premature action that will ultimately weaken and may destroy the substantive reorganization process worked out through years of experience.

Therefore, we the undersigned are not in favor of House Joint Resolution 223 and urge that this resolution be rejected. No precedent should be established by the passage of this resolution which would provide for future resolutions to make future reorganizations plans effective before the Congress had ample time to consider the plans, hold hearings, hear interested witnesses for and against a plan, or deprive any Member of the Congress from submitting a disapproving resolution.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON.
CHET HOLIFIELD.
FRANK M. KARSTEN.
JOHN W. McCORMACK.
SIDNEY A. FINE.
BILL LANTAFF.
EARL CHUDOFF.
LESTER HOLTZMAN.
ROBERT L. CONDON.
THOMAS J. DODD.
ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN.
L. H. FOUNTAIN.



Union Calendar No. 35

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 223

[Report No. 166]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 12, 1953

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations

MARCH 17, 1953

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of
4 1953, submitted to the Congress on March 12, 1953, shall
5 take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this
6 joint resolution, *and its approval by the President*, notwith-
7 standing the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949,
8 as amended, except that section 9 of such Act shall apply
9 to such reorganization plan and to the reorganization made
10 thereby.

83rd CONGRESS H. J. RES. 223
1st SESSION

[Report No. 166]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan

MARCH 12, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Government Operations

MARCH 17, 1953

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 223

MARCH 17, 1953.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 179]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 179, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 17

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 179

[Report No. 167]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 17, 1953

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of H. J. Res. 223, providing
5 that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take
6 effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint
7 resolution. After general debate, which shall be confined
8 to the joint resolution, and shall continue not to exceed two
9 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman
10 and ranking minority member of the Committee on Govern-
11 ment Operations, the joint resolution shall be read for amend-
12 ment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the

[Report No. 167]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. J. Res. 223, providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

MARCH 17, 1953

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

1 consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the
2 Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the
3 House with such amendments as may have been adopted,
4 and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on
5 the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage
without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 17, 1953

Mr. BENNETT of Florida submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives does not
2 favor the Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 transmitted to
3 Congress by the President on March 12, 1953.

83d CONGRESS
1st SESSION

H. RES. 181

RESOLUTION

Disapproving Reorganization Plan Numbered 1
of 1953.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida

MARCH 17, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Government Operations

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMpte, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2466. An act to amend the act of July 12, 1950 (ch. 460, 64 Stat. 336), as amended, which authorizes free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. POFF (at the request of Mr. ALLEN of Illinois), on account of official business.

Mr. SCHERER, for the period from March 19, 1953, to April 2, 1953, on account of hearings of the Un-American Activities Committee in the State of California.

Mr. CLARDY, for the period from March 19, 1953, to April 2, 1953, on account of hearings of Un-American Activities Committee at Los Angeles, Calif.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 18, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHORT: Committee on Armed Services. House Resolution 171. Resolution to inquire into certain operations and conditions in Korea; without amendment (Rept. No. 164). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROBISON of Kentucky: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3853. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," with respect to continuing the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950; without amendment (Rept. No. 165). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: Committee on Government Operations. House Joint Resolution 223. Joint resolution providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution; with an amendment (Rept. No. 166). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 179. Resolution for consideration of House Joint Resolution 223, providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution; without amendment (Rept. No. 167). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: Committee on Government Operations. Intermediate Report pertaining to the German Consulate-American House Program (Rept. No. 168). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: Committee on Government Operations. Intermediate report pertaining to retention of Rhoads General Hospital as a standby Army facility (Rept. No. 169). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

signed to a combat zone for a period of 1 year; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McVEY:

H. R. 4036. A bill for the establishment of the National Monetary Commission, to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. R. 4037. A bill authorizing the appropriation of funds to provide for the prosecution of projects in the Columbia River Basin, for flood control and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 4038. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, so as to improve the credit services available to farmers seeking to adopt soil- and water-conserving systems of farming contributing toward development of a permanently and abundantly productive American agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 4039. A bill to exempt from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 the heads and assistant heads of the executive departments and certain other officers and employees in the executive branch; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 4040. A bill to provide for the transfer or quitclaim of title to certain land in Florida; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. R. 4041. A bill to provide that certain holders of national service life insurance or United States Government life insurance shall have the premiums on such policies waived for the remainder of their lives; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 4042. A bill to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H. R. 4043. A bill for the purposes of erecting in Sulphur, La., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Miss THOMPSON of Michigan:

H. R. 4044. A bill to provide emergency relief for certain nationals of the Netherlands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4045. A bill to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 4046. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, so as to provide for payment of overtime compensation to substitute employees in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 226. Joint resolution extending until July 1, 1953, the time limitation upon the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions which but for such time limitation would be in effect until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed on December 16, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. Res. 180. Resolution favoring Irish unity; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. Res. 181. Resolution disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953; to the Committee on Government Operations.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BERRY: Memorial of the 33d session of the South Dakota State Legislature memorializing the Congress of the United States to cooperate with States in the exam-

segment of the Military Forces were not usable because of poor handling and such facts were not found out until they were needed in forward areas, it is time we checked on the hundred billion dollars worth of equipment we have already bought before we lose lives and perhaps a war. We say we are prepared. Are we? I must say it is open to question. We must now take action.

Mr. WHITTEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I just want to say that the gentleman has made a real contribution. I certainly hope the military will follow this matter up as the gentleman has requested. He is, as usual, completely sound. Times are too serious to have a hundred billion dollars worth of military equipment turn up unsound when it is needed.

Mr. WINSTEAD. I thank my friend and colleague.

FOREIGN CHILDREN ADOPTED BY GI'S

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we in Massachusetts have been brought face to face with a law that apparently exists which I for one think is very cruel: A GI is ordered home; he and his wife adopted a little foreign child and have had the child 2 years. They are now told they cannot bring the child to the United States, that the child must wait 5 years for admittance. GI's and their wives are allowed to adopt children, but they cannot bring them away from a foreign country for 5 years. They either should not be allowed to adopt foreign children or else we should so amend the law as to enable them to bring those children back to this country. Imagine the cruelty of separating a little adopted child from its foster parents or the cruelty of taking those parents away from the child.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday next be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, some days ago 22 Members of this body were invited by President Eisenhower to be his luncheon guests today. Realizing it was St. Patrick's Day and that no business was scheduled before the House, we accepted the invitation and spent a very

pleasant hour with President Eisenhower.

Imagine our surprise at the conclusion of the luncheon to learn there had been a series of quorum calls in the House, at least three, during our absence; and, of course, none of the 22 Members in the group were recorded as having responded to the roll calls.

Mr. Speaker, I would like for the RECORD to show the names of the Members of Congress who were present at this luncheon. I am sure that had they not been so engaged they would have been on the floor of the House and responded to the rollcalls.

The Members in attendance at the luncheon were:

Democrats: PORTER HARDY, JR., Virginia; PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR., Georgia; ABRAHAM J. MULTER, New York; HUGH J. ADDONIZIO, New Jersey; WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado; CLEVELAND M. BAILEY, West Virginia; WILLIAM A. BARRETT, Pennsylvania; CHARLES E. BENNETT, Florida; RICHARD BOLLING, Missouri; CARL ELLIOTT, Alabama; and MORGAN M. MOULDER, Missouri.

Republicans: BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania; HOWARD H. BAKER, Tennessee; PAGE BELCHER, Oklahoma; FRANK T. BOW, Ohio; CHARLES B. BROWNSON, Indiana; HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho; ALVIN R. BUSH, Pennsylvania; MARGUERITE CHURCH, Illinois; SHEPARD J. CRUMPACKER, JR., Indiana; THOMAS B. CURTIS, Missouri; and JAMES P. S. DEVEREUX, Maryland.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman agrees with me when I say that it was very gracious of the President to ask us all to lunch with him at the White House.

Mr. BAILEY. And I enjoyed it immensely.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. He was a very gracious host.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1

(Mr. BENNETT of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have this day introduced a resolution of disapproval of Reorganization Plan No. 1, the plan to establish a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I have done this for three reasons:

First. I personally oppose the reorganization plan, very heartily;

Second. I feel this resolution of disapproval had to be introduced to insure adequate discussion of the proposal; and

Third. I feel that the proposed method of reorganization as attempted in this plan is unconstitutional.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I think it might be noted that in 1951 during the 81st Congress when an almost identi-

cal reorganization plan was submitted by President Truman only one Member of the now majority party supported that plan and every other Member on that side opposed it.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. The gentleman and I opposed it then, too.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I hope they still recognize the dangers in such a proposal and that the bill that will be before us for consideration tomorrow will be defeated and that the gentleman's resolution of disapproval will eventually be accepted by the House.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina and to include a report of the Mecklenburg County Get Out the Vote Committee, based upon which the American Heritage Foundation award was made.

Mr. REES of Kansas in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENKINS in four instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McGREGOR and to include an editorial from the Mount Vernon (Ohio) News.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RODINO.

Mr. YATES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT (at the request of Mr. YATES) in two instances.

Mr. TOLLEFSON and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia and to include an editorial.

Mr. BOGGS in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. OSMERS in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan and to include an editorial from the Muskegon Chronicle in relation to Elmer J. Engel, a former Member of Congress.

Mr. ELLIOTT in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CRETTELLA (at the request of Mr. ALLEN of Illinois).

Mr. FALLON (at the request of Mr. BENNETT of Florida).

Mr. SIEMINSKI in two instances.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 173. An act for the relief of Socorro Gerona de Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 255. An act for the relief of Sister Odilia, also known as Maria Hutter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1229. An act to continue the effectiveness of the Missing Persons Act, as amended and extended, until July 1, 1954; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Manpower Policies be printed as Senate documents, but Sen. Taft asked that the matter go over until Fri. (pp. 2131-2).

7. HAWAII STATEHOOD. Sen. Robertson spoke against statehood for Hawaii (pp. 2132-4).
8. FARM PROGRAMS. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee announced hearings as follows: Mar. 23-4, continuation of the Mexican farm labor program; Mar. 25, to hear Secretary Benson "review actions taken by his Department to date"; and beginning Apr. 7, agricultural imports and exports and their effect on farm-price programs (p. D169).
9. ADJOURNED until Fri., Mar. 20 (p. 2164).

HOUSE

10. REORGANIZATION. Passed, 291-85, with a clarifying amendment H. J. Res. 223, providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1, creating a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, take effect 10 days after enactment of the joint resolution (pp. 2167-93).
11. MONOPOLIES. The Antitrust Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 2237, to increase fines under the Sherman Antitrust Act from \$5,000 to \$50,000 (p. D172).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. PRICING. S. 1357, by Sen. Kefauver (for himself and others), to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Antiprice Discrimination Act; to Judiciary Committee (p. 2124). Remarks of author (pp. 2125-6).
13. CROP INSURANCE. S. 1367, by Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sen. Young), to extend for 4 years the authority to expand the crop-insurance program into additional counties; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2124). Remarks of author (p. 2126).
14. LIBRARY SERVICES. S. 1368, by Sen. Aiken (for himself and others), to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 2124).
15. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. 1369, by Sen. Mundt (for himself and others), to establish a Foreign Trading Division in the Commodity Credit Corporation in order to promote the disposal in foreign countries of surplus agricultural commodities; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 2124-5). Remarks of author (pp. 2137-41).
16. FARM LOANS. S. 1371, by Sen. Magnuson, to extend for 5 years the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans for the purpose of making available in any area or region credit formerly made available in such area or region by RACC; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2125).
17. PRICING. S. 1377, by Sen. Capehart (for himself and Sen. Johnson, Colo.), to define the application of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices; to Judiciary Committee (p. 2125). Remarks of author (p. 2128).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued Mar. 19, 1953

For actions of Mar. 18, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 47

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	9	Leave.....	6	Pricing.....	12,17
Alaska.....	31	Library services.....	14	Reorganization.....	10,25,29
Crop insurance.....	13	Loans, farm.....	16,22	R.E.A.....	2
Dairy industry.....	26	Missouri Basin.....	4	St. Lawrence seaway.....	27
Economic advisers.....	1	Monopolies.....	11	Small business.....	23
Electrification.....	2,19	Nominations.....	1,28	Soil conservation.....	4
Expenditures.....	5	Personnel.....	1,5,6,21,28	Surplus commodities.....	6,15,20
Farm programs.....	8	Potatoes.....	30	Tobacco.....	1
Hawaii statehood.....	7	Prices, farm.....	24		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senators debated Wickard resignation. Senate confirmed nominations of Burns to Council of Economic Advisers and Young to Civil Service Commission. Sen. Humphrey urged distribution of surplus commodities for foreign relief. House passed FSA reorganization measure. Rep. Whitten discussed falling farm prices and favored price supports. Sen. Mundt introduced bill to distribute surplus commodities for foreign relief, and he and others discussed measure. Sen. Aiken introduced and discussed bill to extend and expand crop insurance program. Rep. Poage introduced bill to authorize sale of surplus commodities to Korea.

SENATE

1. NOMINATIONS of Arthur F. Burns to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers and Philip Young to be a member of the Civil Service Commission were confirmed (pp. 2155-7).
2. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sens. Hill, Kefauver, Monroney, and Humphrey criticized the "forced resignation" of Claude Wickard as REA Administrator, and Sens. Dworshak and Welker debated this matter with them (pp. 2146-8, 2150-2).
3. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of distribution of surplus commodities for foreign relief (pp. 2157-8).
4. MISSOURI BASIN. Received a Nebr. Legislature resolution favoring development of soil conservation, etc., in this Basin (p. 2115).
5. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd inserted a report by the Joint Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures regarding personnel and unexpended balances (pp. 2120-3).
6. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston inserted his correspondence with GAO on the incident whereby ORS employees collected terminal leave and were reappointed (pp. 2130-1).
Sen. Johnston requested that the reports of the Subcommittee on Federal

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, as we continue to address ourselves to the tasks and responsibilities of this new day, may we have a clearer and loftier conception of the fundamental moral and spiritual principles and their bearing upon the problems which we are seeking to solve.

Help us to cultivate a more receptive attitude to those truths and principles and may we never espouse and proclaim them with any cowardly "if's" and "per-adventures," but courageously and with a positive and everlasting "Yea" and "Amen."

Give us the calm assurance that all the conflicting and warring elements in the social order and the whole universe are under the divine control of an omnipotent and omniscient Ruler who has not abdicated His throne and whose plans and purposes can never be defeated.

May we be serenely confident that light will triumph over darkness, and that out of the strife and confusion of our troublous times there is destined to come the golden age with its reign of peace and righteousness.

Lord, we believe; help Thou our unbelief. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to make an announcement.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the president of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union has called a meeting of the American group for 11 a. m., Friday morning, March 20. The meeting will be held in the old Supreme Court chamber at the Capitol. All Members of both Houses of Congress who are interested are requested to attend this meeting. At the meeting officers for the group to serve during the 83d Congress will be elected.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 15 on yesterday, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privilege of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I have been subpoenaed to appear before the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Snohomish County to give testimony on March 23, 1953, at 9:30 a.m., in the case of Washington against Tom Warnock, Lewis Flanigan, Earl Weaver, and George Hudson. Under the precedents of the House, I am unable to comply with this summons without the consent of the House, the privileges of the House being involved. I, therefore, submit the matter for the consideration of this body. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk the subpoena.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the subpoena.

The Clerk read the subpoena, as follows:

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY—STATE OF WASHINGTON, PLAINTIFF v. TOM WARNOCK, LEWIS FLANIGAN, EARL WEAVER, AND GEORGE HUDSON, DEFENDANTS; NO. 1380, SUBPENA, CRIMINAL

To DON MAGNUSON:

You are hereby commanded in the name of the State of Washington to be and appear before the said superior court at the courthouse in Everett, said county and State, on the 23d day of March 1953, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., then and there to give evidence in a certain cause therein pending, wherein the State of Washington is plaintiff, and Tom Warnock, Lewis Flanigan, Earl Weaver, and George Hudson are defendants, on behalf of the State of Washington.

Herein fail not and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable Edward M. Nollmeyer, judge of said superior court, and the seal of the said court hereto affixed this 22d day of January A. D., 1953.

ANDERS ANDERSEN,
County Clerk and Exofficio Clerk of
Superior Court.
By DWIGHT ENGBREGSON,
Deputy Clerk.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 182) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas DON MAGNUSON, a Representative in the Congress of the United States, has been served with a subpoena to appear as a witness before the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Snohomish County to testify at 9:30 o'clock a. m., on the 23d day of March 1953, in the case of the State of Washington v. Tom Warnock, Lewis Flanigan, Earl Weaver, and George Hudson; and

Whereas by the privileges of the House of Representatives no Member is authorized to

appear and testify but by the order of the House: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Representative DON MAGNUSON is authorized to appear in response to the subpoena of the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Snohomish County on Monday, March 23, 1953, in the case of the State of Washington v. Tom Warnock, Lewis Flanigan, Earl Weaver, and George Hudson; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the said court as a respectful answer to the subpoena of the said court.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CREATING A DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 179 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 223, providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution. After general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously, a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 16]		
Beamer	Buckley	Case
Blatnik	Byrne, Pa.	Chelf
Bolling	Byrnes, Wis.	Cole, N. Y.
Boykin	Campbell	Crosser
Broyhill	Cannon	Delaney

Dingell	Heller	Poulson
Dodd	Hope	Preston
Dondero	Hunter	Price
Donovan	Jones, Mo.	Rabaut
Dorn, S. C.	Kelley, Pa.	Rivers
Durham	Keogh	Sadlak
Feighan	Knox	Sheehan
Forand	McCormack	Shelley
Green	McIntire	Sutton
Hagen, Calif.	Martin	Vursell
Hart	Mollohan	Westland
Hays, Ark.	O'Brien, N. Y.	Wheeler

THE SPEAKER. On this roll call 376 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CREATING A DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

MR. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] and I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 179 makes in order, under an open rule, the consideration of House Joint Resolution 223, introduced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations. House Joint Resolution 223, in turn, simply provides the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, which was submitted to the Congress on March 12, 1953, shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, and its approval by the President notwithstanding the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

MR. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution that would raise to Cabinet status the agency now known as the Federal Security Agency. The new name would be the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I hope that this resolution can be passed by both bodies, and this reorganization take effect without delay.

My reason for favoring the creation of this Cabinet Department is based upon the simple fact of the magnitude and importance of the Agency. By reason of the size of the job that the head of this Agency must do, it ought to have Cabinet status.

The annual budget of the Federal Security Agency exceeds the combined budgets of the Department of Commerce, the Justice Department, the Labor Department, and the Interior Department. The decisions made within this Agency affect the lives of millions of American people.

There is far more involved here than the honor and standing of this Department. By creating this Department and making the head thereof a member of the President's Cabinet, we make better administration possible. It will enable the President, whoever he may be, to carry out his program more effectively. It will enable the head of the Department to maintain the necessary liaison not only with the President but with the heads of the other departments of Government.

The activities of several of the agencies that will make up this Department are exceedingly important. The Food and Drug Administration is important to everyone, and it can be a constructive or a destructive force in the commerce of the Nation. The Social Security Administration is a multi-billion-dollar operation. It involves the lives of millions of people as taxpayers and as recipients. It is here to stay, and in this Congress we will have some legislation to improve it. The activities that have been carried on by the agencies that will make up this new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are too important to be conducted outside of the President's official Cabinet family.

I am for this reorganization for the further reason that it will make possible an internal reorganization within these agencies. It will make it possible to carry out the policies and plans to be undertaken in the next 3 or 4 years. It will make for responsibility and for proper executive control. We want executive agencies to be directed by officials responsible to the President who in turn is responsible to the American people rather than permit the growth of irresponsible, untouchable bureaucracy.

In my opinion, the individual that is slated to head this Department is an outstanding American. She is intelligent, capable, and honest, and more than that, she is devoted to the America that we all love and to the system that has made this country the envy of the world throughout the years. I predict that Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby will do an outstanding job in behalf of all the people of these United States.

MR. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, there is not any opposition to the rule, as far as I know. There is some question among members of the Committee on Government Operations as to the method by which this resolution is brought to the floor. I understand there was a division in the committee on the method by which the resolution is being presented.

My colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE] wishes to say a few words on the resolution, and I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE].

MR. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, the merits of the reorganization plan submitted by the President have scarcely been discussed. All debate has been centered on the procedure. The present procedure, while novel, in no way does violence to good legislative consideration. On the contrary, it is a much more direct approach to consideration of this or any proposed Presidential reorganization plan.

I have read and carefully studied the report filed by the committee, as well as the "additional views" as they are labeled, filed by individual members of the committee. I am of the opinion that this resolution should be adopted. It allows adequate time for debate and consideration; in addition the present resolution permits amendments.

I want to pay tribute to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]. He is one of the very fine and interesting characters in this House of Representatives. He is

an enjoyable gentleman, a man of much ability. I think he and I are in somewhat the same position on this reorganization plan. Some years ago we would have opposed a very similar plan of reorganization presented by the President of the United States. This resolution, however, has the attraction of beauty and intelligence that far exceeds that of the previous personality associated with the FSA. So often, I am sure, most of us are influenced by personality and circumstances.

Actually, the question of whether or not there should be in the Government a similar department of Cabinet rank has been discussed for many years. If you will permit me to suggest, I won a medal back in 1927 while I was in high school, debating the subject of whether or not there should be established in the Government a department of Cabinet rank on education. I have forgotten which side I took, however. I am, however, in a comfortable position in defending this resolution at this time.

I do want to call attention to the "additional views." They require a great deal of study and thought. My first reaction was that they were not well taken. Sober consideration, however, must be given to those views. It may be that this is a bad precedent; it may be that we should not follow it in the future. That, of course is for the House to decide. I think they raise some very serious questions. However, the question here at this time is, Shall this resolution pass? I shall support it. Frankly, I prefer the present method over the one set up in the reorganization plan; I much prefer to move head on into things than to back into them. I prefer the positive approach. The plan provided under the reorganization act is negative. It is a sluggish and somewhat lazy way to legislate. It is a passive acceptance of a President's suggestions.

The terms of the Reorganization Act are similar to those presented by many Presidents. I called attention yesterday to the fact that there was not a great deal of difference. There is one, one important one. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] called attention to the fact that there was a considerable difference between the two plans in that this present plan provided that a recognized physician or doctor should have charge of the Health Division. I think that is good; I think that such change is well taken; I think that strengthens the plan.

There is another great difference—the proposed Secretary, Mrs. Hobby. I have had the privilege of knowing Mrs. Hobby a great number of years. When I was in the Texas Legislature before the war that very lovely, talented, and able lady then served part time as parliamentarian of the Texas house of representatives; and if you think that does not require a capable person, then you do not know as many Texans as I do, particularly in a legislative body. She brings hope to this great and jumbled field that is associated in the Federal Security Administration and I am certain that she will bring honor to the country as the head of this new division of Government.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I want to say that as the gentleman and everybody else knows who had anything to do with World War II, Mrs. Hobby as head of the WACS did a magnificent job in the prosecution of the war; and repeatedly I had the opportunity to observe her work and to observe the character of the organization she was putting together. As its head she did a significant job; she has real ability.

Mr. LYLE. I am certain of that. Unfortunately, during the war I did not get to associate with any WACS, but that was my misfortune.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be well to adopt this resolution since we have it here. I do think it might be well for the House to consider seriously the desirability of having all future resolutions of this type brought up in the same manner.

(Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT].

(Mr. SCOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to underscore what the gentleman from Texas has said of the plan. Perhaps the major difference in this reorganization plan as compared with plan No. 27 of 1950, or plan No. 1 of 1949 is the provision for a special assistant to the Secretary for health and medical affairs, who is to be chosen from among recognized leaders in the medical field with wide nongovernmental experience to review the health and medical programs with a view of advising the Secretary with respect thereto. I think that is a very wise provision; I think it recognizes the contribution of the medical profession, the importance of the medical profession, and the vast work embodied in this soon-to-be Cabinet Department which is of interest to and which affects all persons engaged in any form of the practice of the healing arts. If there are other major differences, I have not had my attention called to them and I am bound to wonder why it is that the same gentlemen on the other side of the aisle who suddenly and without very much warning decided to oppose this plan in committee are the same people substantially who were very ardent in their support of the 1949 plan and the 1950 plan. If the plan was good in 1949 and 1950 under the former administration, why is not the plan good in 1953 under the present administration?

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCOTT. I yield to the gentleman because I know he would like to offer some contribution.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. I attended the hearings of the committee and I did not hear any member there voice objection to plan No. 1 of 1953.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I did not hear the gentleman.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. If I am correct, the gentleman made a statement that there were those in the committee who objected to the plan and he asked the question why did they object to plan No. 1 of the President now and supported plan No. 27 of President Truman? I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that being present at the hearings of the committee I heard no member of the committee on either side voice any lack of support for approval of the plan.

Mr. SCOTT. I am delighted, of course, if the gentleman from Illinois means by his statement that there is no opposition to the reorganization plan on his side of the aisle.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. But there is opposition, sir, to attempting to do it under this type of resolution. We believe that the plan should operate under the Reorganization Act and you should not seek to bring it before this House and approve it here without giving the Members of Congress a right to study the plan and to object to the plan as set up in the Reorganization Act.

Mr. SCOTT. I thank the gentleman. I admit he is entitled to his point of view and to express it, and that this is the place to express it. But again I say, if there were no objections to the plan in 1949 and 1950—this is the third time that the reorganization plan has been before the House of Representatives—and it being before the House for the third time, no good purpose can be served by asking for the 60 days' delay and no good purpose has been announced on the other side of the aisle that I am aware of except they do not want to do anything here in a hurry. These are the same gentlemen, I submit, who at the beginning of this session assured us of absolute, utter and complete cooperation with the administration if we were right. They say we are right so far as this measure is concerned, but they say we are trying to do things too fast. Until today these same gentlemen have been complaining that we have not been doing things fast enough. I think you had better make up your minds.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I do not appear in the well of the House today against the rule, neither do I appear against plan No. 1 for 1953 of the President; but I do have some very definite views on the way that this is being handled, which I will express in general debate a little more fully than I can at the present time.

I hope the Members will read the additional views that appear in the report, if they have time to get a copy of the report on this bill. I would like to point out that there is a basic philosophy underlying the reorganization act. In the Reorganization Act of 1949 and in previous acts we set up a method whereby the executive branch and the legislative branch could cooperate with each other. We were very careful in that act, and those Members who were here at that time will remember that this

remained in controversy in conference for over a month while we worked out the methods by which reorganization legislation should be considered on the floor. In section 5 of that act we put six major limitations on the executive branch in formulating Presidential plans. We also gave certain rights and privileges to the Members of Congress as a check to this right that we were delegating to the executive branch.

In this particular resolution which we have today we have an affirmative resolution introduced by the chairman of the committee, and I have no quarrel with the parliamentary situation. He is entitled to do that under the rules of the House. But I shall point out in some detail later just exactly what it does to the reorganization act. This is not simply a question of accepting the President's plan. You are going to have that opportunity in about 11 days from now. This is an example of the confusion which exists on the Republican side of the aisle in their legislative program. They are offering an affirmative resolution today to make this act immediately effective. On yesterday the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT], who is on the floor at this time, offered a resolution of disapproval. Under the reorganization act, unless the Committee on Government Operations of the House acts upon that resolution of disapproval within 10 days and reports it to the floor of the House, the gentleman from Florida has the high privilege of calling that resolution up after the 10-day period has passed. So you are going to be faced with the ridiculous position, if the gentleman from Florida is sincere—and I have no reason to believe that he was acting idly in his placing the resolution of disapproval in the hopper, and I have talked with him today on this matter and I understand he is sincere in his disapproval of the plan itself, but under the Reorganization Act of 1949 Congress is bound to give this gentleman consideration, the committee is bound to give this gentleman courtesy in regard to his resolution of disapproval.

We are going to be faced with this proposition today in voting for the Hoffman resolution. You are going to attempt to put the plan into effect immediately, or within a certain period of time, as soon as the other body acts, and as soon as the President signs the bill. Now, if the other body does not act within the 10 days' time, and if the President does not sign the bill within the 10-day period—and even if that does happen, in my opinion—and I believe I am backed up by the Parliamentarian—the gentleman from Florida can still call his resolution of disapproval up for House consideration. So, you may have the House marching up the same hill twice—not up the hill and down again, but up the same hill twice. This is the ridiculous position that the gentleman's resolution is putting the House in today.

Now, I am not quarreling with the plan itself, although there are provisions in the plan that I certainly think could be improved upon. I intend, however, to support the plan; I intend to vote against the resolution today, and then when the

gentleman from Florida brings up his resolution on the floor, or when the committee reports it to the House after additional consideration, I intend to vote against the resolution offered by the gentleman from Florida in behalf of the plan. I think my position is entirely consistent, and I think the position of the members of the committee who have subscribed to the additional views are completely consistent. A vote against this resolution is not a vote against the plan. It is a vote against short circuiting the Reorganization Act and setting a precedent of considering a matter within 5 legislative days of its introduction to the Members of the House, with 1 day's hearing, with 1 day in the Committee on Rules, and the next day bringing it to the floor. Remember, this plan was only given to us on the 12th of March.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. RAYBURN. I quite agree with everything that the gentleman from California has said about the hurry in not bringing this plan in as I think it should be. I think his ground is well taken. I think the minority views on this matter are well taken, but the thing is here. And, in voting for the rule and in voting for the resolution I am one of those who is pleased to say that I will not have to do any flipflop. I was for the plan when it was up before, and I am not against it now because a Republican President is going to make the appointment of this Cabinet officer. I just wanted to make myself very clear on that point. I do not have to back up and fill around in order to bring this resolution before the House or to vote to confirm it when it comes to a vote.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the minority leader for his contribution, and that recalls to my mind some remarks that were made by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] in which he complimented the minority leader on his consistency. I wonder what position the gentleman from Indiana finds himself in today, since he opposed the reorganization plan on this particular matter in the past and now finds himself voting for it today. I assume he is going to support it today.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from California yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I will be glad to yield for that purpose, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there are several gentlemen from Indiana, and I do not understand to whom the gentleman refers.

The SPEAKER. That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I have great respect for my friend, the gentleman from Indiana, and I did not care to call his name at this time. I know the gentleman from Michigan knows to which gentleman I am referring.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time, and

ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, seemingly this resolution is going to be adopted overwhelmingly, since everybody except the gentleman from Florida appears to be for the plan. The contention that exists here today is over whether or not the proper procedure has been followed in bringing this legislation to the floor.

The gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD], if I understood properly the meaning of his remarks, as well as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON], contend that the Reorganization Act should be paramount, and that when the Reorganization Act of 1949 was adopted and passed by the Congress, it set aside all the other rights of the Congress to consider legislation under the usual procedure.

If the gentleman will consult with able parliamentarians, I think he will learn that all we did when we adopted the Reorganization Act was to provide another method by which reorganization plans or reorganization of the Government could be considered by the Congress. In other words, under the Reorganization Act of 1949 we gave to the President certain rights and privileges in connection with reorganization matters, but by so doing we did not take away from ourselves, or from the Congress, any of the rights which have been inherent in this legislative body throughout the 150 years or more of our Government's existence. We still retain those rights. We can reorganize the executive branch of the Government, any time we in the Congress please, by the passage of affirmative legislation. So all this joint resolution does today is to speed up the process, and I am sure the former Speaker will agree with me.

Mr. RAYBURN. I will say this to the gentleman, that I am glad to see some speed about something.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I will tell the gentleman a little more about speed just a little later, if he will stay with us for a while.

What this resolution does is speed up the process so as to make this reorganization plan effective at the earliest possible date.

Of course, the Congress has considered this plan. Our committee did hold hearings on this plan and on this resolution in spite of what has been said here in these additional views.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Will the gentleman tell the House that any testimony on this resolution was solicited or given during the one day this hearing was held? Will the gentleman explain that?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes, I will be happy to explain it. If the gentleman will go back to his office and look at the notice of the committee hearing which he received, he will see that the notice called for a hearing on this joint resolu-

tion. If the gentleman from California, who is on the committee, did not read his notice and did not ask any questions during the hearing about the resolution, but only about the plan contained in the resolution, that is his fault and no one else's. Please do not blame anyone else in the Congress for any dereliction of duty on your part, if there is such a thing.

Now, if I may go ahead. As I said at the beginning, this resolution is simply using the normal processes of the Congress by passing affirmative legislation. Of course, every Member of the House has an opportunity to discuss this resolution and to be heard on it just as he has with respect to any other bill. Now, however, the opposition talk about how this is such an unusual procedure, and how it has never been used before, and how it is wrong to approach reorganization this way. Oh, they now say here that this sets up a new method of handling reorganization plans—I am referring to their additional views stated in the report. They say it is a dangerous precedent to use this method.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Who said it is a dangerous precedent?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The minority, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON] and those who signed it. They say it is a dangerous precedent. Why heaven bless your soul, Mr. HOLIFIELD, the Federal Security Administration, which we are now changing over into a department, was created in 1939 by a reorganization plan submitted by President Roosevelt which was adopted by the Congress by a joint resolution exactly like the one now before us. Now you say this resolution now before us is establishing a dangerous precedent. Yes; the gentleman has the record before him, but he evidently did not read back far enough.

The Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1939 was made effective July 1, 1939, by joint resolution adopted June 7, 1939. Look at Fifty-third Statutes, page 813. There is the record. Now, we have adopted numerous joint resolutions exactly like this one under a Democratic administration to make reorganization plans effective quickly. The fact of the matter is Congress adopted Reorganization Plan No. 2 in 1939 in the same way. Then Congress adopted Reorganization Plans Nos. 3, 4, and 5 in 1940 by the joint-resolution method. Reorganization Plan No. 5 was adopted in 1940 after President Roosevelt requested the Congress to act quickly and to use this affirmative joint-resolution method of making the reorganization plan effective immediately. Now that Mr. Eisenhower is President and the Republicans want to use the same method, it is terrible. Are you of the minority now repudiating Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his Democratic administration? I see the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] on his feet—just a moment—he can answer that one "yes" or "no" real quick. It was all right for Mr. Roosevelt to do it. It was all right back in 1939 and 1940,

when Congress accelerated reorganization procedure, and it was only 13 days between the time the plan was sent up here and when it was made effective. But now it is claimed we are speeding up things, we are rushing things, we are acting in a precipitant manner, and we are not giving enough time to thought and study. Remember, this very Agency which we are now reorganizing was originally created—let me repeat that; then you can explain it when we have debate of the joint resolution—this very Agency, the Federal Security Agency, which is now being reorganized, was originally created under a reorganization plan which was sent up here by President Roosevelt, through a joint resolution, just like the one now before us, introduced and adopted by the Congress, so the plan was put into effect 23 days after it was sent up on the Hill—a pretty good record for speed at that, was it not? Was President Roosevelt and the Congress then in existence, under Democratic control, acting precipitantly? Were they doing something terrible; were they violating all the rules and laws of God and man when they did that? I am amazed—literally amazed—because I have great respect for my colleague, the gentleman from California, and his brilliant mind, as well as great respect for my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON], the ranking member of the committee—by the statements they have made in view of the official record. They evidently have failed to go back into the record far enough to find out what has actually been done, or even to learn how this Agency was created in the first place.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman recalls, too, that of the two affirmative resolutions which the Congress passed, one was offered by Jack Cochran, our former colleague.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. There was never a more competent man in the House of Representatives.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And he was Democratic chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And the other one was offered by Mr. Manasco, who were both chairmen of the committee at the time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. But now a Republican chairman of the same committee brings in a resolution to do the very same thing, and seemingly it is considered almost criminal in nature. Everybody is for the plan, except they do not like the way it is being presented, but it is being presented in exactly the very same way similar plans have been considered under Democratic administrations.

The great former Speaker of this House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], said he did not have to twist and turn to take a position on this matter. I wonder whether some of the other individual minority Members will not have to twist and turn. Are they going to stand by the same sort of procedure

used by the Roosevelt administration to put through their own organization plans, or are they going to change their position, now we have a Republican President and a Republican Congress? We use here exactly the same method of hastening up reorganization action as was used in the administration of President Roosevelt. What is wrong with that?

Now, there is a fair question. You cannot make flesh out of one and fowl out of another. It is the same method exactly, concerning the same department—believe it or not, the very same agency of government. If it was fine and proper and right to hasten up the reorganization process in 1939, when you now in the minority created the Federal Security Administration by introducing a joint resolution just like this, why is it wrong to reorganize it once more by the very same method, now that we have a Republican President and a Republican Congress? I want some of you gentlemen to answer these questions.

Mr. Speaker, I have no more requests for time, and I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HALLECK). The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 223, providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the resolution House Joint Resolution 223, with Mr. KEATING in the chair.

The first reading of the House joint resolution was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is entitled to 1 hour, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON], 1 hour.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized.

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I am always amazed at the ability of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] to blow a bubble up into a balloon, and today was another occasion. Of course, it is true that similar resolutions have been presented to this body in the past, but I point out that the House was then working under a different Reorganization Act than at the present time. The

resolution to which he referred at the time cut down the time from 60 days to 51 days. It was done for the purpose, according to the statement of Mr. Cochran, of providing that the accounts of the Department involved could be started with the fiscal year beginning July 1. That was his expressed purpose for changing from 60 days to 51 days, so that the accounts would be set up in an orderly fashion on the first of the fiscal year. As I say, it was under a different form of reorganization plan. We have had several, 1939, 1945, and 1949, and we are now operating under the 1949 plan.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Just what basic merit would there be in bringing this plan in under the Reorganization Act as against bringing it in as it has been brought in?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The plan if brought in under the Reorganization Act would be brought in on the basis the Reorganization Act provided for the consideration of that type of legislation. I think I will answer the gentleman in the content of my remarks.

Action on House Joint Resolution 223 is unnecessary. Whether you vote for it or against it has no bearing on the merits of the plan or the acceptance of the plan, because the House will be in the confused condition I referred to a moment ago of having later on to consider the resolution of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] of disapproval as provided under the Reorganization Act.

I call to the attention of the House the fact that we received the President's plan on March 12. On March 16 we had 1 day of hearings on the plan. On March 17 the rule was granted. On March 18 we have it here on the floor. In other words, 5 legislative days have elapsed since the presenting of the plan, not 3 weeks or 60 days, for the Members to acquaint themselves with the plan. Many of you have never seen the plan or studied it.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT. The gentleman referred to the 51 days. As I recall the statement of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] and I have the joint resolution in front of me, 54 Statutes, 230, it read, "shall take effect on the 10th day after the date of enactment of this resolution," whereas it was the following resolution which shortened the period from 60 to 51 days. The gentleman's attention was being directed by Mr. Brown to the fact that he and others on that side of the aisle had supported a resolution which would have effect in 10 days.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. If I was misinformed as to the resolution, I will accept the gentleman's correction. I thought he referred to the one where Mr. Cochran spoke, which is found on page 6527 of the RECORD of June 1, 1939, where the time limit is changed from 60 days to 51 days.

Mr. SCOTT. This resolution is No. 551 of June 4, 1940, and became 54th Statutes, page 230, and became effective in 10 days.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I will have to look that up later. Apparently I do not have the same resolution here that the gentleman has.

Now I ask why the rush to bring this about in 5 days? Is this a pattern for future Presidential plans which are going to be brought to the Congress? Are we only going to be allowed 5 legislative days for these future plans? I understand there are quite a number of them coming up here. Some of these plans may be controversial. This does not happen to be a controversial plan. I am for this plan. What I want to know is—is this a pattern that the leadership here and the administration is going to set up? Are they going to set this up as a pattern? Are they going to slip us a bunch of these plans at one time, and then give us 5 legislative days in which to study them? Again I want to say there were no hearings held on House Joint Resolution 223, although the notice of the chairman included that along with the plan—there was no question on the method of handling the resolution, or no testimony offered. There was no testimony at all as to the manner in which the plan would be effectuated. Now I said that this plan would nullify the rights of some of the Members, and I plan to prove that.

Under the reorganization plan, a 60-day period for study and processing of plans is given to the Members of Congress. This is contingent, of course, on House action on a resolution of disapproval. The right to file a resolution of disapproval is given to the House. Of course, I think that right still remains, but it becomes futile in view of the fact that the House will have previously acted in an affirmative way. The right of individual Members to file a resolution of disapproval and to secure floor consideration notwithstanding the fact that the Committee on Government Operations might not report his resolution to the floor, or a rule might not be given providing for its consideration still exists, a Member still has the privilege of bringing this resolution up. I understand that this is what the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] intends to do. The right of disapproval is extended both to the House and to the Senate acting separately. Now, if we affirm this matter in this House, and it is disapproved in the other body, we have a confusing situation, and the plan does not become a law. Vice versa the same thing would happen if the other body approved it by affirmative resolution, and we disapproved it by a disapproving resolution. So I say, you are taking these rights from the individual Members which were given to them wisely under the Reorganization Act of 1949, as an offset to the privilege we gave to the executive branch to send plans up here. I say we should retain our right to examine these plans, and have an adequate time in order to do a good job in examining the plans. I think the House is going to be

put in a ridiculous position in passing this bill today, and then having to consider the Bennett resolution later on. A vote on House Joint Resolution 223 is not a clear-cut vote on the issue of the President's plan. It is also a concurrent vote on changing in effect the reorganization procedure. A vote on the Bennett resolution would be a clear-cut vote for or against Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953. That is why I am going to urge my friends to vote down House Joint Resolution 223, and then use the orderly procedure under the act, the approved procedure as outlined in the Reorganization Act of 1949 to consider this matter. I say that this does not make a great deal of difference in this case at all because this is a noncontroversial plan, but I can clearly see that plans might come up a little bit later which might be very controversial, and if this same procedure is used, then the Members of the House would be denied the time that is necessary to study these plans to find out what the measure is all about. Many of these plans are very complicated, having to do with administrative functions and overlapping agencies and duplications in Government functions. They could be brought up in many different ways, and they can have a great deal of effect upon the functions of our bureaus and our departments of Government. I say we should retain that right and not set a precedent by shortening the time from 60 calendar days to 5 legislative days as we are doing in this case.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If the plan is not controversial, as I understood the gentleman to say—that was your statement, was it not? This plan is not controversial.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I would say there are opponents to the plan. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] happens to be one of them. I think the majority of Members approve of the plan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then, if that is true, what can be gained by hearings on the plan itself?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Time for the Members to study the plan. Time for additional witnesses to come before the committee on a resolution of disapproval, which I understand we will have to consider.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Does the gentleman contend we will consider that resolution if this resolution is passed?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I think the parliamentary situation is such that that resolution will be in order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Have you conferred with the Parliamentarian, and did he advise you that if this plan went through, and it was also adopted by the Senate, then we would be forced to consider the disapproving resolution?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I was informed by the Parliamentarian that the right of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] to call up his resolution is not affected by House Joint Resolution 223, whether we vote for it or against it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Were you also advised that the committee would be required to hold hearings if both Houses approved House Joint Resolution 223?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. If the committee does not hold hearings on the Bennett resolution, it will lose control of the time when the matter is considered on the floor of the House, and the time will then be under the control of the gentleman from Florida. I think the gentleman from Michigan will protect the jurisdiction of our committee to handle legislation and I invite him to help me in this instance.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BROWNSON].

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Chairman, in many ways this is a debate of artificially and politically created issues. It represents a carefully contrived "tempest in a teapot" designed to produce just enough spray to cloud the real issue without splashing the political tea of the Democrats back into their own laps.

I have noticed very carefully that nearly every Democrat who has spoken on this resolution today, has prefaced his remarks by stating the exact stand he intends to take on the matter of creating a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In other words, the members of the minority party have already found plenty of time to make up their minds as to whether they are for or against this reorganization plan.

Some of my distinguished colleagues of the minority have told us how their particular friends in the House intend to vote on this bill. What reason can there be then for stalling any longer? What reason can there be for advancing the argument that the full 60 days is required for this body to make up its mind on this plan when all the evidence presented indicates that not a vote would be changed by this time-consuming procedure.

As long as every Member who has spoken in opposition during debate on the rule or in opposition to the resolution itself, has prefaced his remarks by indicating that his own mind is already made up and that his colleagues' minds are already made up, I can see no valid argument for delay, procrastination, or adopting a negative approach to this legislation.

In an attempt to bring the matter of precedent to bear on this question, the opposition has actually introduced the most ridiculous argument into the discussion. When my distinguished colleague pointed out that House Joint Resolution 551, introduced on May 27, 1940, by the late John Joseph Cochran, distinguished Democrat Representative from Missouri, was passed by a Democrat Con-

gress through exactly this same procedure, the opposition cried that this action took place under the Reorganization Act of 1939 whereas our present action takes place under the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949.

Actually, House Joint Resolution 551 and today's House Joint Resolution 223 have one phrase almost in common. House Joint Resolution 551 of May 27, 1940, reads: "shall take effect on the 10th day after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, notwithstanding the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939."

House Joint Resolution 223, in its present form, reads: "shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution notwithstanding the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949."

Reduced to its simplest terms, the argument of the opposition states that because we are asking the committee to enact this legislation notwithstanding the Reorganization Act of 1949 instead of notwithstanding the Reorganization Act of 1939 we are committing this body to a perilous parliamentary course.

Notwithstanding the "notwithstanding" clauses, what we are actually doing today is legislating affirmatively on the basis of the inherent right and authority of Congress to originate positive legislation.

It is interesting to turn back in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and note the strangely different attitude of some of our Democrat friends a little over 2 years ago when H. R. 1545, authorizing emergency reorganization was debated. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois, who was then the chairman of this committee, made a statement which is strangely in contrast to his position today. I now find myself in wholehearted agreement with his previous statement which I wish to quote from volume 97, part II, page 2131 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Mr. DAWSON. How long a time can 18 days be; how short a time can 18 days be? It is my belief that power is best organized by giving the responsible head for the use of that power sufficient power to meet the emergency which faces him. I am saying to you that this bill should pass without opposition.

I am the first to grant that this is not a defense emergency we face today such as the type of emergency that was much discussed when we were asking for emergency reorganization powers for President Truman. I do feel, however, that our national security and certainly our national solvency are affected by certain other reorganizations in other departments of our Government. Particularly this close upon the heels of March 15, our annual taxpaying day, ever-expand-bureaucracy presents a very real emergency to our people and an emergency which they are anxious to have this Congress face up to in order that their newly elected President have the authority he needs to work for economy and efficiency in government.

There has been some discussion about this bill and about the difference between this current plan and the plans of 1950 and of 1949; as a matter of fact, plans to reorganize this whole health, educa-

tion, and welfare area which we are discussing are not a new idea. Back as far as 1923 under the Harding administration, if you please, a President tried to reorganize these same functions.

In 1924 the Joint Committee on Reorganization recommended a new department similar to that suggested by President Harding. In 1932, one of President Hoover's reorganization proposals called for the concentration of health, education, and recreational activities in a single executive department. The President's Committee on Administrative Management in 1937 recommended the placing of health, education, and social-security functions in a Department of Social Welfare. This recommendation was partially implemented in 1939 by the creation of the Federal Security Agency, by which action the Congress indicated its approval of the grouping of these functions in a single agency. A new department could not be proposed at that time because the Reorganization Act of 1939 prohibited the creation of additional executive departments. In 1949 the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government proposed the creation of a department for social security and education.

This concept of a Cabinet position for this type of operation is certainly not new and had bipartisan support throughout a long period of years.

When we look at the actual details of organization, this is a distinctly different and more workable concept than its predecessors.

We are first impressed with the significant fact that for the first time we now have a Special Assistant for Health and Medicine who is required to be a recognized leader of the medical profession outside of Government, if you please. That gives the medical profession and a large area of the American public more confidence in this plan, being reassured as they are, that the medical activities of the Department are not going to be supervised by somebody who has either a bureaucratic or theoretical knowledge of medicine. This plan is different in that it calls specifically for a man who is a professional, a medical practitioner, an honored member of an honored group of an honored profession in American society. That one provision makes a very great difference in the palatability of this plan as compared with plan 27 of 1950 and as compared with plan 1 of 1949. The significance of this difference cannot be glossed in debate. It makes this plan quite different from its predecessors.

It seems to me, also, that the public now realizes that earlier reorganizations would have granted greater authority to the previous Federal Security Administrator, Oscar Ewing. That was unthinkable to many liberty-loving American people who were worried and dissatisfied with the way he was running his bureaucracy in the Federal Security Administration. I have no qualms about making the point very definitely that one of the situations that makes this legislation palatable to the American public today is the fact that we are not dealing with Oscar Ewing; we are

not dealing with the man whose attitude toward increasing and expanding the hold of Federal bureaucracy over our lives, we feared. In fact, Oscar Ewing's conduct and philosophy became a major political issue.

We are now looking ahead with confidence, a confidence shared to a great degree on both sides of the aisle because we are dealing with a new administration. We are dealing, I repeat, with a head of this department who I am sure has the confidence of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle and who has a distinguished Government record. So I say that another of the reasons this plan is more palatable than previous plans is because Oscar Ewing does not fit into this picture and because this reorganization has been carefully worked out so that it will enable the new secretary to coordinate the activities of these strategic agencies which have been loosely administered in the past.

These, then, are essentially the considerations that face us today:

First, is it a good plan?

Second, is Cabinet status desirable for the head who directs the activities which are grouped under the present Federal Security Administrator?

Third, If there is widespread approval, if minds have been made up on this program, why should we here in Congress sit around and stall over technicalities for a 60-day waiting period before we place in effect a program where we have a reasonably common area of agreement, a program on which, I dare say, not a single vote will be changed in the next 60 days?

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWNSON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida, a member of the committee.

Mr. LANTAFF. I was wondering whether or not the present occupant of the office and the Acting Administrator of the Federal Security Agency is serving as a member of the Cabinet?

Mr. BROWNSON. That is a very moot point, as the gentleman well knows, having heard the same discussion at the hearings that I did.

Mr. LANTAFF. She has been invited by the President to sit in with the Cabinet.

Mr. BROWNSON. I understand that President Eisenhower has invited Mrs. Hobby to meet with the Cabinet.

Mr. LANTAFF. Is she serving as a member of the Cabinet?

Mr. BROWNSON. I do not know. If it is legally construed that she is, at least I can assure the gentleman she is not being paid as a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. LANTAFF. Is she voting as a member of the Cabinet?

Mr. BROWNSON. I must admit I have never had the privilege of sitting with the Cabinet to know whether she does or not.

Mr. LANTAFF. I call the gentleman's attention to page 52 of the hearings at which Mr. Dodge, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, stated that Mrs. Hobby was already a member of the Cabinet, she has been made a member of the Cab-

inet and she votes as a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. BROWNSON. I thank the gentleman very much for his close attention to the hearings. I am sure that with Mrs. Hobby's charm and persuasive ability it would not make any difference if she voted or sat as an ex officio member, her viewpoint would be equally effective in the President's distinguished Cabinet.

Mr. Chairman, the issue in this case seems clear. If the plan is a good one it should be adopted without delay, since plans of this nature have been studied by Congress for the past 30 years. You have heard the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURRIS] speak strongly in favor of this plan which assures us that its immediate adoption will not affect the careful study which his subcommittee is conducting in the matter of social security. I was very impressed by his remarks. If he is not in favor of delay, I certainly can see no case for those who would deprive the Eisenhower administration of the opportunity of creating this new Cabinet post immediately.

Other reorganization plans might come along where it will be neither wise nor proper for Congress to shorten the normal 60-day waiting period. If such be the case, I will fight for additional time for their consideration. The issue here seems clear to me. The minds of those who intend to vote either for or against the plan have apparently been made up. I hope that unnecessary delaying tactics will not prevail at a time when the American people expect action from their Congress.

I shall vote in favor of Reorganization Plan No. 1 by supporting House Joint Resolution 223, because I have confidence that the Eisenhower administration will utilize this authority to bring economy and efficiency out of chaos, disorganization, and disorder.

(Mr. BROWNSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN].

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, last Thursday, March 12, the President of the United States transmitted to the Congress Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, the first such plan to be submitted by this administration under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1949 as extended by this Congress. The plan is designed to create a new executive department which will include all the functions now located in the Federal Security Agency. There seems to me to be little room for argument as to the desirability of this proposal. It is my sincere hope that within a few weeks we will have in the executive branch of the Federal Government a full-fledged Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

This is not a new idea. The need and the desirability of coordinating the functions of the Federal Government dealing with health, education, and security or welfare has long been recognized. Thirty years ago, President Harding recommended the creation of a Department

of Education and Welfare in which health functions would have been included. During the following year, the Congressional Joint Committee on Reorganization recommended the creation of an executive department similar to that proposed by President Harding. A few years later in 1932, President Hoover attempted to consolidate in one of the existing departments the functions with which Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 is concerned. Then in 1937, the President's Committee on Administrative Management proposed the creation of a Department of Social Welfare to include health, education, and social-security functions. Two years later, in 1939, this proposal was partially implemented by the creation of the Federal Security Agency.

The Hoover Commission in 1949 recommended the creation of a department for social security and education and the creation of a separate United Medical Administration.

We realize that in these times of tension and potential danger, we have an obligation to keep ourselves as strong both physically and mentally, as is possible. We cannot for a moment afford to neglect this greatest of all human resources. We are all familiar with the programs of the Public Health Service and the contributions they are making through such research programs as those on heart disease and cancer. The functions of the Food and Drug Administration in promoting purity of essential commodities are well known and necessary. The Office of Education likewise is performing an essential function in assisting State and local school officials throughout the country in improving the organization and management of their educational systems. The provision of financial aid in certain emergency situations where an undue burden has been placed upon local resources also is part of our goal to provide more and better education to all our people. The welfare programs of the Federal Security Agency, among them social security, vocational rehabilitation, assistance to the aged, to the blind, to dependent children, and other related programs have become thoroughly integrated in our attempt to provide greater security to American families.

There is no argument over the desirability of these functions and these programs. Our problem now is how we can strengthen their administration, how we can grant them the status or prestige which will contribute to the accomplishment of their goals. The establishment of these functions of health, education, and welfare—in the broadest sense of that term—in an executive department is part of the answer. Not only should the problems in these fields receive regular consideration at the meetings of the President's Cabinet, but it is easier to get competent people to serve in an executive department than in an independent agency whose status is somewhat less secure.

Speaking of securing competent people, I am sure you agree with me that we are indeed fortunate to have Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby as the head of the Federal Secu-

rity Agency at this time. Mrs. Hobby has been active in public affairs for many years, not only in Texas affairs but in national affairs as well. For several years, Mrs. Hobby served as parliamentarian of the Texas House of Representatives; she has been director of a radio station, she has been editor of a great newspaper, the Houston Post; she worked in the War Department Public Relations Office; she was director of the WAC during the Second World War; she has been on the board of regents of Texas State Teachers College; she was closely connected with the work of the Hoover Commission, she had participated in all sorts of welfare activities such as the Community Chest and the American Cancer Society programs, on both the local and the national level. She has many more accomplishments which I can not take time to mention here. I believe that she has demonstrated her ability as an administrator with wide experience in the fields with which she is now intimately concerned. President Eisenhower has invited Mrs. Hobby to sit as a member of his Cabinet. There is ample precedent for this step. Both the Attorney General and the Postmaster General were members of the President's Cabinet before their respective agencies gained the status of executive departments. We should follow through and make Mrs. Hobby the first Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In addition to the reasons I have just advanced for transforming the Federal Security Agency into an executive department—namely, that its functions are vital and warrant consideration at the highest level and that we now have an Administrator of exceptional ability and merit—there are several other provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 which are worthwhile. The creation of the positions of Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries certainly is reasonable and justified from an administrative point of view. The Secretary should be free to select policy advisers of his or her own choice. Making the Commissioner of Social Security a Presidential appointee gives him greater independence and makes his position comparable to those of the Commissioner of Education and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. The Special Assistant—health and medical affairs—will give medical problems recognition at the top level of the proposed department.

It is my sincere belief that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 should be allowed to go into effect. It gives recognition to health, education, and welfare functions which are vital to all of us and assures their consideration at the highest level of our Government; it improves the organizational structure for the administration of programs in these fields; and it consolidates the progress we have made in our attempts to establish a desirable social program for the American people.

(Mr. BENTSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield 12 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LANTAFF].

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to Reorganization Plan No. 1.

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 submitted to us by President Eisenhower is substantially the same as Reorganization Plan 27 of 1950 submitted to the Congress by President Truman and rejected by the House by a vote of 249 to 71.

On numerous instances throughout the printed RECORD you will find statements by the Director of the Budget, Joseph M. Dodge, and Federal Security Administrator, Oveta Culp Hobby, to the effect that the plan before us today is substantially the same as Reorganization Plan 27. Illustrative of this testimony is the exchange between the gentleman from New York [Mr. HOLTZMAN], a member of the committee, and Mr. Dodge, appearing on page 57 and which reads as follows:

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Dodge, we are all agreed now, are we not, that this plan is substantially the same as the 1950 plan which was submitted by President Truman? Is that correct?

Mr. DODGE. Substantially, I would say.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. I should like to read the conclusion of the Republican minority in connection with the 1950 plan, and I quote:

"In the absence of conclusive evidence to show the need for elevation of the present Federal Security Agency to Cabinet rank, the House of Representatives should reject the plan by approval of House Resolution 647."

Has anything, Mr. Dodge, transpired since the writing of this minority opinion to change the situation?

Mr. DODGE. I think two things, sir: A change of administration and a change of Administrators.

In essence, then this plan merely provides an administrative superstructure for the Federal Security Administration. The present Administrator, who now serves and votes as a member of the Cabinet, will be elevated to the level of a Secretary and the salary of the head of this Agency will be increased from \$17,500 to \$22,500 a year. The Assistant Federal Security Administrator will be entitled "Under Secretary" and the salary of that office increased from \$15,000 to \$17,500 a year. The office of Special Assistant to the Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs will be created at a salary of \$15,000 a year. The offices now entitled "Assistants to Administrator" will be changed to "Assistant Secretaries," and the salary of these two offices which are now vacant, will be increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year. Additional assistants to the Secretary are provided for in the plan, but no salaries are specified, except that they will be paid such compensation as prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive branch of the Government. Therefore, increased salaries alone in this administrative superstructure amount to at least \$32,500 annually.

The Director of the Budget was unable to estimate how much additional expense would be required by way of administrative overhead to support this new Department structure. Nor was he able to say how many would be furnished such accoutrements of office, as limousines and chauffeurs.

Let me point out to you that not one single agency is abolished by this plan. Not one single consolidation is provided for. Not one single job is abolished, but, on the contrary, new positions are created.

All Reorganization Plan No. 1 calls for is a creation of an administrative superstructure for the already existing Federal Security Agency.

As I interpret the mandate of the people of this country last November, they voted to cut down the cost of an expanding Federal Government. They responded to promises to balance the budget, provide efficiency and economy and cut taxes. In my opinion, that mandate called on this Congress to provide less Federal Government, rather than more Government. However, the first measure we were asked to consider when the 83d Congress convened was to create the new office of Under Secretary of State for administration, at a salary of \$17,500 a year. Most of us went along with the administration on this proposal on the assurance that the creation of such an office would enable our new President to effect needed administrative reforms in the State Department. However, the second proposal submitted to us for efficiency and economy is one raising the salaries of several high officials of the Federal Security Administration and one which creates new jobs at an increased cost to the taxpayer. The American people, already suffering under a staggering taxload, can no longer afford this type of economy.

The Director of the Budget, in testifying in behalf of this plan before our committee, stated that the creation of this new administrative super-structure would make it easier to attract the most highly qualified persons to fill the major administrative positions in the Department. In my opinion, this is certainly a reflection on the highly qualified, competent, and intelligent lady who has accepted the position as Administrator for the Federal Security Agency. What more highly qualified persons do we hope to attract to the office than Oveta Culp Hobby?

The committee report on this plan recites that it "meets with approval of individuals and groups concerned with health, education, and social security." May I point out to the House that not one single witness appeared before the committee on behalf of education or social security. School people in general have for many years held to the principle of a separate and independent United States Office of Education in the Federal Government under a lay Board of Education appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, which lay Board would have authority to select and appoint the United States Commissioner of Education. At the moment when the public schools are kept close to the people, there may be no particular urgency in this matter. If and when the Federal Government expands its interest in and support of public education, which proposal I would oppose with equal vigor, then it will become a mat-

ter of greatest importance if we are to protect our freedom in education and thought. It is all too obvious what happens when a strong Federal Government enters the field of control of education and the thinking of the people from which it draws its authority.

It is true that the house of delegates of the American Medical Association endorsed the creation of a Special Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs who is to be selected from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide nongovernmental experience, as a step in the right direction. In my opinion, however, we should follow the recommendation of the Hoover Commission which has long been endorsed by the American Medical Association, for the creation of an independent health agency with executive status. I fear greatly that this position in the wrong hands could well result in the political control that not only the medical profession, but most of us here in Congress, oppose.

The report filed by the committee recites on page 8 that under this plan, the Secretary may consolidate service activities common to the various agencies of the Department. Let me point out to you that rather than consolidating any such activities, the plan specifically provides that the new Secretary may "establish central administrative services in such fields as procurement, budgeting, accounting, personnel, library, and legal services." Does this mean that this new administrative superstructure will have the power to frustrate congressional desires to centralize the procurement of common-use items in the General Services Administration? And may I further point out to the House that no estimates were furnished as to the increased cost of operating the Federal Security Agency that would be entailed by the establishment of such central administrative services.

The committee report includes a paragraph entitled "Hoover Commission Recommendations," creating the inference that this proposed Reorganization Plan No. 1 is a recommendation of the Hoover Commission. You will also be told that former President Hoover sent a telegram to the chairman of this committee, favoring the adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 1. However, no member of the Hoover Commission or of the former Citizens' Committee for the Hoover Report appeared before the committee. The truth is that this plan departs from and is in actual conflict with the Hoover Commission program. The only point at which this plan touches the program of the Hoover Commission is in its creation of a new Department.

The proposed new Department, however, would not be that which was recommended by the Hoover Commission. A major point of difference from the Hoover Commission program is the inclusion of health functions in a Department with Education and Social Welfare. Another point of difference is in the lodging in the new Department of the Public Health Service which, under

the Hoover Commission program, would be made a part of an independent United Medical Administration. Still another vital point of difference is the granting of autonomous power to bureaus within a Department. The Surgeon General, the Commissioner for Social Security, and the Commissioner of Education will each be appointed by the President and, as the committee report points out:

The plan safeguards the status of the constituent units of the Department, particularly the Public Health Service and the Office of Education. It does not transfer from these agencies any professional or substantive functions vested in them by law or provide for any such transfer. A fair interpretation of the plan is that, except as regards the establishment of common administrative services, the authority of the Secretary under the plan with respect to the constituent units of the Department will be the same as the present authority of the Federal Security Administrator.

This is at wide variance with the basic philosophy of the Hoover Commission.

In commenting on Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950, which is substantially the same as the plan before us now, the distinguished chairman of this committee, together with the distinguished majority leader, commented:

The plan in scarcely any particular follows any recommendation of the Hoover Commission. Its stated objectives are not those of the Hoover Commission, more efficient organization and greater economy, but rather increased prestige and influence for particular activities.

The logical argument advanced by my warm and distinguished friend from Illinois, now serving as majority whip against adoption of this plan when it was last considered by Congress, applies with equal force to Reorganization Plan No. 1. He said:

In my judgment this plan conforms to none of the objectives of the reorganization act for efficiency and economy. Instead of reducing expenditures, this plan will lead to increased spending. Instead of less government, this plan proposes more government. Instead of promoting efficiency, this plan will bring about political control in those fields, such as education and public health, where there should be a very minimum of such control. * * * It simply takes all the agencies and their functions now constituting the Federal Security Agency and makes a Department out of FSA. It thereby promotes the Federal Security Administrator to the highly desirable rank of a Cabinet officer, with the salary and prestige commensurate with that rank. * * * We know from experience with Government budget matters that a host of other jobs to serve these new high rank officers will, in due course, be set up.

In conclusion, permit me to cite from the 1950 minority report signed by many of the same Members who now advocate adoption of this plan, because it summarizes my objections to Reorganization Plan No. 1. It read:

Reorganization Plan No. 27 is the answer to the bureaucrat's prayer. It provides increased power with which to extend the activities, influence, and payrolls of existing agencies which every bureaucrat seeks. That is virtually all it does.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANTAFF. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BROWNSON. May I assure the distinguished gentleman that we have a rather definite commitment from Mrs. Hobby that these increases in salary will be made up by her lack of travel all over the world such as the last particular occupant of that office did.

Mr. LANTAFF. I appreciate the assurances given.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANTAFF. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. I realize that the distinguished gentleman has been trying to point out some of the additional costs that are to be incurred when this plan goes into effect, but I wonder if he would not agree with me that the Director of the Budget pointed out in our hearings that these additional costs would be more than offset by the efficiency and the economy that would be brought into the Department if and when Mrs. Hobby had the opportunity.

Mr. LANTAFF. I do, and as you recall I asked the Director of the Budget where he would cut the budget submitted by the President for the Federal Security Agency. He replied that he had not completed his analysis, was not able to recommend one single cut, but that he hoped to be able to do so within a week.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. I think the gentleman would agree that the Director of the Budget for the last 60 or 90 days has been rather busy, but he did agree and very frankly state that he would study the budget and he would give us information in certain areas where there could be definite reductions made.

Mr. LANTAFF. I hope such proposals will be forthcoming. On that, Mr. Chairman, I rest my case opposing Reorganization Plan No. 1.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANTAFF. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That was a correct statement as I saw it. My only hope is that now we will get rid of those bureaucrats—I hope and pray that we will—and I will vote for legislation to do it.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, I am going to restrict my remarks to the joint resolution we are now debating and not particularly to the merits of the reorganization plan itself.

It seems to me that in recent weeks we have been hearing on the floor of this House some very peculiar arguments advanced by the opponents of legislation brought on the floor. Only recently, when we were debating the question of the admission of Hawaii as a State, we heard the great former Speaker of the House say that he was going to vote to recommit the bill because he wanted the bills for Hawaii and Alaska to come out together so he could vote against both of them. Then we heard the great former majority leader from Massachusetts say during the same debate that he was going to vote to recommit the bill on statehood for Hawaii in order that he might vote for statehood for both Hawaii and Alaska.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The gentleman is not talking on the subject.

Mr. MILLER of New York. Just a minute and I will. Now, we have with reference to this particular resolution one of the ranking members of the committee in the minority, the gentleman from California, stating that he wants to vote against this resolution so that he will have an opportunity to vote against the Bennett resolution. Now, if a thing is good, it generally is well to get it as quickly as possible. This resolution is here today because this matter of reorganization of this particular department has been before the Congress for years. There is not a single Member on either side of the aisle who is not familiar with the plan as such. As a matter of fact, those on my right all through the hearings attempted to claim authorship of this particular resolution. They did not say it was not a good bill, but they simply said it was the same bill that they had proposed, and, therefore, they were going to support it. Now, if that is so, then we are all for it and to make the simple argument against advancing by several days something that is good for the American people simply in order that we might go through a shallow procedure here of having a resolution come up which we all know we are going to vote against, and thus postpone the good effect of this legislation and go through a silly show—what a record we would be writing for the American people. The only argument that is advanced against the passing of this resolution today is the argument that it sets a bad pattern, and that other controversial legislation, with which we are not familiar, will some day come before us perhaps under a similar resolution—and that is bad. In my humble judgment, that objection is an indictment against the intelligence of the Members of this House. We are familiar with this matter, and we are prepared to vote its speedy enactment. When such is not the case, and when more time is needed for study, and when some new matter is involved, I am sure the membership of the House will not vote in favor of a resolution to speed up the enactment of a plan with which they are not familiar, as we are doing today with reference to this resolution, simply because on this particular occasion it is being done—as it should be. So I say, let us get on with our work.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT].

(Mr. BENNETT of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I assure you in taking the position that I do, I am taking a position clearly and wholeheartedly in opposition to this legislation. It is not merely a question of the technicalities of how the matter has been brought up. I think I have a right to ask the people in the district I represent if they would like to testify on this legislation. The head of the Department of Education of my own State of Florida is opposed to this legislation. And I have in my hand a letter from the head of one of the most

important life insurance companies in our country, Mr. S. Kendrick Guernsey who last year was president of Rotary International. He writes me concerning this measure as follows:

We of the insurance industry are frankly frightened by the reports that shortly there will be recommended the establishment of a Department of Welfare, which could easily come under the dominance of a head inclined toward socialistic principles. We know that you are not in favor of that, but we earnestly call to your attention these dangers which are inherent in such a proposal.

Mr. Chairman, I admit there are some matters of administration which might be helped by having the present head of the Federal Security Administration appointed as a Cabinet member. Actually, I would have no particular objection if that is all this legislation did, but, of course, this legislation goes very much further than that. I have no particular objection to Mrs. Hobby, nor to her appointment. But I do not think we should establish a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and that is the reason I oppose this legislation.

We are not dealing with just a Republican administration nor just with the next 4 or 8 years. We are dealing from here on out permanently through the future existence of our country. Have you any idea that a department established by our Government would ever be abolished? We have never abolished a department yet. What makes us think we could abolish this one? What makes us think we will have conservative people in the White House forever? If there happens to be a wave of left-wing people in control, that would be our hard luck, and what we do today might then wreck our country. We today are the ones who are making the decision at this time for what may be a calamity in the future.

I think as we look upon the international scene, this particular time is probably the worst time we could possibly pick to expand our basic welfare commitments. Our great country is today having a hard time storing all the butter which it is producing, but it is not producing enough bullets to use in Korea. That is the sort of country we are running today. Do we want to tell those boys in Korea that we think so much of this local situation of welfare that we should establish a Department of Welfare at this time, when they themselves are not being given sufficient assistance in ammunition to fight the enemy from whom they are protecting us on this shore? Is that the sort of thing for which ballots were cast in the last election? No. The people of this country rose up and said, "We want economy in government. We want less centralization of government in Washington." We want less centralized and paternalistic government, because every time we have things done for us we lose a certain amount of our freedom. If we lose it, step by step, soon we will have really lost our freedom.

We cannot possibly shirk our responsibility in looking at what we are doing here today. This is a proposal to establish a Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare. Similar proposals have been rejected time after time in both the House and in the Senate.

The first reason I would like to give for rejecting this proposal is the break-neck way in which the matter has been presented. We have not had an opportunity to have adequate hearings.

Another thing I would like to point out is this word "welfare" which we have in this legislation. The Democratic Party was not so bold about the matter. We termed it "a Department of Security." Our Government has constitutional authority and responsibilities in dealing with security, but does it have these in the field of general welfare? I think our forefathers, who formed the Constitution, might question that.

Article X in the Bill of Rights of our Constitution specifically says that specific powers not given to the Federal Government under the Constitution are left in the States or in the people. That was done for a very good purpose, because they feared the extension of centralized government even back there 150 years ago. Today we have all the more reason to fear big government. I point out that this particular proposal, coming to us from the Republicans, puts this word "welfare" in the resolution, embracing in thought and deed many more things than obtained in the resolution which the Democrats brought in.

We in the South have been generally for States rights. That has been our heritage, to support that idea. This proposal is contrary to States rights. It is contrary to what the people said everywhere in the last election. The people said clearly that they wanted States rights upheld and a minimization of Federal power in Washington. I think the Southern Democrats certainly should stick by their guns and uphold the idea of States rights in this matter and defeat this particular proposal.

It seems to me the Republicans have a definite responsibility in this matter. They led the people of my State to think that they were for States rights. The best example of that was the tidelands issue. Now, in the first thing that comes before the Congress on a States rights issue it looks to me as if the Republicans are going to change their views. They are not going forward and strengthen States rights, but they are going backward and increasing centralized government.

All of us on the Democratic side, southern and northern, have many reasons for objecting to this resolution. We all stand for States' rights generally, and there are a number of other things which are important to mention. We have, for instance, been anxious to see to it that, when the Hoover Commission reports came in before us, we would carry out the ideas presented in those reports. But the measure before us today is in conflict with the Hoover Commission reports in many important matters, as the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LANTAFF] has pointed out.

If this reorganization plan is adopted it will prove to be very expensive; expensive from all standpoints. Of course, it will be expensive from the standpoint of

salaries and things of that kind. But this is not the real issue. The question is not just about whether or not we are going to have a few more people drawing a few more dollars or thousands or millions of dollars. The question is whether we are going to open the door to a new concept of government, establishing Federal responsibility for broad social programs or the welfare state. The Federal Government has tried to assist wherever it could in the welfare of the people throughout the Nation, but generally only in the particular fields where the general welfare clause of the Federal Constitution applies to specific grants of power to the Federal Government. Certain specific powers were given by the Federal Constitution to the Federal Government. But this measure before us today implies that we will hereafter make it the National Government's business to look after the welfare generally of all people throughout this country; and if we accept this broad responsibility in creating a Department of Welfare we will have done a very very definite thing adding tremendously to national commitments. We will have thereby changed the concept of our Federal Government in a very real and a very definite way. I have no doubts that the costs of this legislation could be, in less than 10 years, not merely hundreds of thousands of dollars or millions, but in the billions of dollars. It takes no imagination to see that the new Assistant Secretary for Welfare would have a splendid time thinking about all the things the Federal Government could do for the welfare of the general population. The possibilities are absolutely unlimited. The possibilities are also almost as unlimited when it comes to the field of education. This underlines my chief objection to this legislation, which is that the establishment of this department would offer an implied promise to the people of this country that the Federal Government would do things for the people of this country which the Federal Government is not financially able to do and is not able to do from the standpoint of administration. Despite the inability to achieve the high objectives which might be outlined for any such department now or in the future, I can readily visualize one of the first functions of the new department would be to have a planning staff, whether so-called or not, to fill in the vacant spaces in the department, create new bureaus and new functions, and set out to propagandize the American public with press releases and other methods of information, explaining to the American public why they should request these things from the Federal Government. You should bear in mind at all times that the Federal Government is very much in the red financially; is faced with the most terrible international situation that any country has ever faced in the history of the world, and has responsibilities which are absolutely staggering under the Constitution as it was drafted by our forefathers, to say nothing of the responsibilities which would be promised by the establishment of a department of this type.

What I have said about increased expense which would result from the es-

tabishment of such a Department goes hand in glove with the question of increased bureaucracy. I firmly believe that if this Department is established it will overshadow every other department of Government as far as the number of Federal employees is concerned within 10 years. Of course, in this I am excluding men who are actually in the services of the armed services because they run in the millions at this time, but as far as ordinary civilian employment is concerned, I believe that this Department could not be held in check and that it would grow by leaps and bounds because of the demands that would be made upon it and the Federal Government as the result of its very establishment. Let me point out what an article in the Christian Science Monitor recently said about the Government embarking in this particular field. The article in that distinguished newspaper indicated that the cost of only one piece of legislation, a bill introduced by a Republican in the Senate, a bill to carry out a health insurance program, would cost about \$2 billion a year. The legislation now before us will open the door to compulsory health insurance and all manner of expensive new programs.

Now what about the fact that the doctors are supposed to be for this legislation now, when they were supposed to be opposed to it before. I do not know if the doctors were once opposed to the legislation except that I do know that I had a flood of telegrams from doctors in opposition to the legislation when it was here before, and the few opportunities that I had to talk to doctors before indicated that they were in opposition to it. I have had no further telegrams, or even any telegram, or any communication from a doctor telling me that he favors this legislation which is before us today. I understand that the President of the United States recently addressed a small gathering of doctors, who were probably in a representative capacity, it is true, and that this small gathering of doctors did go on record as favoring this legislation. Their resolution or report favoring the legislation is certainly an ambiguous one, however. In that report they said in part:

Inasmuch as Federal health benefits and programs are established by the Congress, an administration bent on achieving the nationalization of medicine cannot reach that goal except with the support of Congress. Therefore, an organizational plan through which Federal health activities are administered, although important, is not nearly so vital an issue as the policies adopted by the Congress of the United States. * * *

The association reserves the right to make recommendations for amendment of the then existing law * * * if the present plan does not, after a sufficient length of time for development, result in proper advancement in and protection of health and medical science and in their freedom from political control.

You will note that they indicate that they feel that this legislation is not so dangerous as far as nationalization of medicine is concerned because Congress would have to enact legislation nationalizing medicine, even after this department is created to supervise health activities. But they failed to observe that

the establishment of this Department would open the door for a gradual process of socialization of medicine, and that, in fact, the establishment of this Department may be considered to be the start of such a process.

Then the association reserves the right to make recommendations for amending any laws if the proposed plan fails to provide protection of health in an atmosphere free from political control. My observation on that is primarily that if the Federal Government expends increasingly larger amounts of money in the field of health, it is inevitable that control will follow; because it is inevitable that a Government which taxes and spends money must control how that money is spent; otherwise, it violates its most fundamental duty to its citizens. It is wishful thinking to think that a Government may tax and spend and not control. If it failed to control, it would fail to do its duty. It is nice to know that the doctors may come back and tell us some time in the future that things have gone too far, that medicine has now been socialized, but who among us here think that all of the recommendations that they might make could stem the tide of an established socialistic policy.

I wonder what is going to happen to veterans' hospitals if this legislation is enacted. Are they going to be swallowed up in some general program of hospitals throughout the country? If so, will veterans receive adequate treatment; and will we be able to take care of the other people who desire to get into any Federal hospital which is established such as those who may be drawing old-age assistance and things of that kind?

I have spoken a great deal about health matters in discussing this legislation. I should also like to say something briefly about the question of education. We have already established a program of Federal aid to specific types of schools where a Federal obligation is involved. Such assistance as that is not dangerous to our way of living because the schools are limited in number and even if all Federal programs in this field came to an end the States would, in some way be able to carry on even if greatly hampered.

However, if this country ever adopted a general Federal aid to education program where assistance would be given to all States, those that need it and those that do not need it, it is my opinion it would be only a question of time before there would be control of schools throughout the United States as to their textbooks, teachers standards, and so forth. As a matter of fact, if the Federal Government is going to spend the money and raise the taxes for running the schools throughout the country, it is very doubtful to me if it would be an honorable thing for Congress to allow the money to be spent without any controls attached to it. It is fundamental in government that there is a great deal more waste in money that is given from one government to another than there is in money which is raised by the Government which spends it. Some controls

would be necessary in order to preserve reasonable financial and other standards. Therefore, I have never approved of a general Federal-aid-to-education program of the type which I have outlined. I believe that a program which gave assistance to a few States—those which actually need it—might be a good program if we could afford it; and I would have no objection on principle to such assistance, but after this department is established, if it is established, I believe that it would only be a question of a relatively short time before a general Federal aid to education program would be established giving assistance to States which are wealthy and those that are poor. I see no necessity for such a program. Such a program would raise the question of parochial schools. People who support parochial schools with their own private funds already also assist in their local public schools. It seems hardly fair that they should then be called upon thereafter to assist the schools throughout the United States—in the rich States as well as in the poor States—in addition to the local public schools. I do not believe that Congress could ever pass, or should ever pass, a bill which would give Federal aid to education to private schools of any type on the general basis that I have outlined before, but I think the danger of such legislation is infinitely greater if we pass legislation such as we have before us today.

We must retain our freedom and we cannot retain freedom when somebody is taking care of us.

Who among us would challenge the statement that the creation of the Department suggested would facilitate the Federal Government going into Federal aid to education of a general sort and compulsory health insurance? We all know that it would facilitate such procedures and that they could be established with the help of propaganda and publicity from this newly established Department if we establish it. There would be no other agency pointing out the dangers and the people could be misled.

I would like to say that I think that every suggested advantage that might come from the passage of this legislation could be better achieved by specific consideration of the specific agencies which are suggested to be included in this general Department. It is true that much reorganization is needed in these individual departments. It is not at all clear to me that any reorganizations within the individual bureaus and agencies would be assisted in any way at all by combining them under a general departmental organization. I do not think that many people would say, for instance, that the Department of the Army or the Department of the Navy or the Air Force achieved very much in reorganization within themselves by the simple process of putting them under the Department of Defense. It is obvious that it would be more efficient to leave the reorganization within each group rather than lumping them all together.

I very sincerely urge all Democrats, southern and northern alike, to oppose

this legislation as dangerous to the welfare of our country, and I urge the Republican Party to do the same thing and to bear well in mind what they consider to be the issues which helped the Republican Party to be elected last November—the issues of economy and the elimination of bureaucracy and centralization of power in Washington.

Mr. MILLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that whatever I may say here will not change a vote, however for the RECORD I should like to make a few observations. It is a red-letter day when New-Deal Democrats accuse Republicans of being interested in human rights. We have caught it from all New-Deal partisans that we are the party of property rights, and here we are interested in welfare, interested in human rights, but that is as it should be for we have always been the party of human rights. They have pinned labels on us that did not fit. Our party was born to make men free and our concern for human rights and public welfare is genuine and basic. Everyone agrees that President Eisenhower has selected a capable administrator to head this department. She looks good, she wears well, and knows her stuff. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. LANTAFF] is apprehensive about salary increases. Let me say to the gentleman that we Republicans appreciate the fact that we are on trial. People voted for us in democratic States, they voted for President Eisenhower and the Republican Party on the representation that we would balance the budget and that we would cut taxes. As a matter of fact, on our side today the only question is as to which comes first, the cart or the horse. There is no discord on the Republican side.

Washington is a new place these days. The whole atmosphere is different from what we had in the dying days of the Truman regime. Eisenhower is responsible for the facelifting operations, but the men he has placed at the helm are equally to be credited with the new tone. The pace has quickened, and as more and more changes in departments take place, the climatic change now becoming apparent in the Capital will radiate out through the country.

This metamorphosis is intangible, but you can put your finger on many of the specific items which make it evident. First, the Cabinet is a working Cabinet. Other Cabinet officials have worked, of course, under every administration, but the new men are the kind of people who think hard and straight and demand action. They cannot be diverted by conversation. Platitudes at the Government level do not sit well with business executives accustomed to decision-making. More than this, there is the spiritual lift that comes with new men tackling new jobs with definite goals in view. The goals make the jobs meaningful—reaching for a decisive step in the Korean war—balancing the Federal budget—pushing atomic research into civilian areas for human betterment—

taking hold of America's international role under a man who knows the world scene intimately. There will be lots of hard work and no play for official Washington for a good long time to come. That is the way it should be.

Congressmen on the Republican side of the aisle are in a dilemma which has pleasant aspects for a change. They are confronted with the responsibility of determining which to cut first, the Federal budget or the taxpayers' income tax. Either or both will be welcome news, and in this choice, there are valid arguments on both sides.

The tax cutter says that you never can convince the bureaucrat that you mean business unless you cut off his funds. The budgeteer insists that you cannot jeopardize the economy and encourage already inflated inflationary trends by cutting taxes without a balanced budget. It is asking a great deal of the new men who have been cajoled into serving the first Republican administration in two decades to suggest that we may be able to achieve both goals, but this is precisely the task which they must set for themselves.

We ought to be able in this congressional session to evolve a balanced budget by draining the water from Federal departmental spending taps. When it is balanced by this rigorous but determined process, the tax-cutting ax can be safely drawn from its rusty case and applied where it will do the most good.

We Republicans like to be in control for a while. We have been out for 20 years on the administrative side, and we have been out in the Congress. In this 83d Congress we want JOE MARTIN in as Speaker again, and we want to continue as the majority. So we are out to do a good job and, believe me, Mrs. Hobby understands that she is to cut expenses and that the budget must be balanced. We were elected on that basis. Do not think for a minute that there is a Republican on this side who is interested in increasing costs.

Under the circumstances, do not worry about Mrs. Hobby adding people to the payroll. Mrs. Hobby understands her job. She knows her stuff, and we are fortunate, indeed, that she is available to serve as head of this department. You can rest assured whether we cut taxes first or cut expenses first that we are going to do both, and quickly.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, perhaps I should not bring up the things that I had intended following the brilliant, nonpartisan, statesmanlike speech that just preceded. But I am opposed to this legislation in its entirety, the same as the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT], Mr. LANTAFF, and others who have spoken before me. I am opposed to this legislation because I believe that to make a department out of this agency would be to place more power in the hands of one individual than it would be right or reasonable or safe to do. I believe in a government of laws and not a government of men, and that is the

reason that I am maintaining my position, regardless of the change in administration, the same one that I took in 1950, when the shoe was on the other foot. I voted against it then and I am going to vote against it this time. As far as I am concerned, the principle has not changed. It is still just as dangerous to place this power in the hands of a Republican now as it was to place it in the hands of a Democrat in 1950.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not true that this will be permanent legislation?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It will be permanent legislation.

Mr. HARRIS. And certainly the same party that is anticipated to be elevated to this important post now cannot expect to be the same party who will have it from here on out.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. That party is temporarily in power. Whether it is 4 years or 40 years, sooner or later, we will have another radical leftwing President, whether he is a Democrat, a Republican, or a member of some other party. And when we get him, he will already have the tools to put socialized medicine into effect, if this plan is approved.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am afraid if we get him, that he will put all of these leftwingers back in. I am just as fearful as the gentleman is, but, of course, you are not opposing this because the new department head is a Democrat from Texas.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Well, I think the gentleman knows that I have earned my right, during the last 3 or 4 years, to criticize either party.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I think that is correct, and very effectively, too.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. He knows that I always voted on issues independent of party considerations. The gentleman from Michigan exercises the same independence, and I am very proud to be associated with him.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Many times.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And I am sure he is going to maintain the same position he did in 1950, along with every other member of the Republican Party except one. If you will just look at the rollcall in 1950, on page 10010 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, July 10, you will find that this very same measure was defeated by a vote of 249 to 71, and of those 249 Members who voted against this very same proposition we are considering today, you will find listed every single Member of the Republican side present and voting, with the one exception of Mr. JAVITS.

Oh, I know the shoe is on the other foot now, but one of these days our side will be in them again, and when this comes about you had better look out. And let me tell my Republican friends another thing: I am getting ready to

read some of your own remarks back into the RECORD, some of the remarks that you gentlemen made in 1950 when you were opposing this bill, at that time supposedly on philosophical grounds. Why, Arm & Hammer cannot manufacture bicarbonate of soda fast enough to kill the indigestion you will get from eating your own words. If this plan was a rotten egg in 1950, 3 more years of aging does not make it fresh.

Now, first let us take the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]. Let me tell you something about this leadership of your party. As I say, I think I have earned the right during the last 3 or 4 years to criticize you. I have helped you out on occasion. I have learned one thing since I have been in Washington. I have grown to think about the Republican Party in this light, that your leadership—and I am not talking about individuals; I am talking about some of the politicians in your party, if you have any. I want to stay within the rules of the House, so I certainly do not intend any personal reflections on any Member of this House. But it appears to me that one of the great distinguishing characteristics of the Grand Old Party is its ability, on any given occasion, to change its color from black to white and then back to black again at will. Now, let us see what the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] had to say just 3 years ago when this very same proposal was before the House:

Now, mark it well, your vote on this proposition is going to put you on one side or the other of this great issue of socialization of medicine. I do not think anyone can affirmatively deny that, although I have listened to these other statements.

Yet here you are today arguing for a plan that flies right straight in the fact of the Hoover Commission recommendations.

Is not the Hoover Commission report sacred over on your side?

In my opinion, you cannot blow hot and cold on this.

So said the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]. Well, it is his hot side that is turned to us today.

Then I turned over to the rollcall. Let us see how the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] voted. He voted among the 249 stalwarts who killed this plan only 3 years ago.

Then there is Mr. HALLECK's assistant, the whip, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS]. What did he say?

I ask that you take a good, hard look at what this plan actually does. It simply takes all the agencies and their functions now constituting the Federal Security Agency and makes a Department out of the Federal Security Agency.

I am not going to read all of this, but listen to his next statement:

The plan not only does not conform to the Hoover Commission recommendations, it runs counter to them.

That was the same plan you have before you today. If that was his real objection then, it is still applicable with equal force.

Then I turn to my good friend, the great statesman from Minnesota, the erudite gentleman who went down before

the American Medical Association Saturday and threw them a bone. Of course, the bone did not have any meat on it. I cannot blame the AMA for jumping for that bone. I will tell you the truth, it has been 20 years since they have had even so much as a bone, even if this one did not have any meat on it.

Let us see what the gentleman from Minnesota said 3 years ago. At that time he said on the floor of the House:

I cannot see why your committee does not take out the health services and bring in a bill for education and security if it wants to. I am for that. I am not in favor of including in the same department the health features because I think it would be bad for the people of the country. It is not the way to get the better medical care you and I both want.

I know that they created a new position under this bill, an advisory medical position, an advisory medical assistant to the Administrator, the Secretary, as the case will be. You gave this to the American Medical Association, and very properly so, because certainly they should be permitted to regulate their own profession. True, you furnished them with a gun, and then you proceeded to stop up the barrel so they could not get a bullet in it, because you placed this assistant in a purely advisory capacity without any authority whatsoever over the Public Health Service or the operations of the Department.

You will have the health service as an autonomous element in the loose framework of a conglomerate, gigantic Department of Public Welfare.

Now we come to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]. I wish Mr. BROWN were on the floor. I wish he could hear some of this I am about to read. It would bring back nostalgic memories I am sure. Mr. BROWN said, in 1950—here it is in the RECORD:

Whenever we put all of the educational activities, all of the social-security activities, and all of these other activities of the Government, plus all of the health activities of the Nation under one man, you have given that individual more power than any one person should exert or should be endowed with for the good of the people.

How now, Mr. BROWN? How do you feel about it today, now that your folks are in power?

A little bit later on in this same speech, the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], whom I love as the rest of you do and have the utmost of respect for—I know he must still be on our side, particularly in view of what he said before—Mr. JENSEN asked Mr. BROWN a question:

Mr. JENSEN. Does not the gentleman feel that if this Reorganization Plan No. 27 goes into effect, it will make one individual, the Secretary of Welfare, an all-powerful, superpolitical medicine man, a superpolitical dictator of public education, and a superpolitical Santa Claus?

And how did Mr. BROWN reply?

Yes; I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, that brings me to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KEARNS], one of the great educators of this country, a man who is looking after

the interests of the public schools of our country; who is seeing to it that the States are permitted to operate their public schools without any Federal encroachment. What does Mr. KEARNS say on the subject that we have here; let us see. He says:

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to plan No. 27. As an educator I have come up through the ranks of the teaching profession. I know the trials and tribulations of the teacher and the school administrator and I am not going to vote to put Oscar Ewing—

And neither would I. But our distinguished schoolteacher friend did not stop there, he said he was not going to put Oscar Ewing—and listen to this—or any other administrator on their necks.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Let me quote just one more sentence. I am sure the gentleman will be interested, he is an educator too, I understand.

Then Mr. KEARNS went on to say:

I would take this stand—

Listen carefully, now—

even though a Republican were the administrator of social security.

And, Mr. Chairman, just a few moments ago, some Republican said he was confused by the stand taken by the Democrats. Let me assure him that it is not the Democrats who are confused. His crowd is the one looking for a storm cellar.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I just want to say as a school man, I opposed it then: As a school man, I oppose it now.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. God bless the gentleman from Illinois. He is a rock of Gibraltar. May his tribe increase.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, if one did not examine with care the speech of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] who just preceded me, one might draw the erroneous conclusion that the proposal before us today is the same proposal that both he and I spoke and voted against in 1950. Two facts refute his argument. First, the proposal is not the same. Second, even if the plan were the same and in identical language, the circumstances are entirely different.

Let me deal with the second fact first. To raise the Federal Security Agency to a department in 1950 could not have been done without putting the official stamp of our approval on the ideas, policies, and methods of the persons who then ran that agency. It would inevitably, and I think properly, have been interpreted as approval or endorsement of Ewing and his team and their policies, which they openly declared were aimed to produce socialization of medical practice and, ultimately, of almost everything else in the United States. For Members of the Congress, either Democrats or Republicans, to vote for that plan then would have given those

men and their ideas and programs vastly greater respectability, influence, prestige, standing, and power. It was out of the question for us to do that if we were responsible legislators.

Now we have a totally different situation. There was an election in this country last November 4, and the policies of Oscar Ewing and his whole crowd were emphatically rejected by the American people. A new philosophy and new leadership were chosen. To make this agency a department now gives congressional ratification to the philosophy of Government chosen by the people last fall—a philosophy, and a leadership, quite the opposite of those which we overwhelmingly rejected 3 years ago. If the plan and the circumstances today were those that existed 3 years ago, I think I have earned the right, as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] has well put it, to expect you to believe that I would be opposing such a plan now as I did then. The suggestion that that it is some sort of a flip flop to have voted against the plan before us in 1950 and then to vote for the different plan before us under the circumstances of today, simply will not hold up. For not only are the circumstances different; today's plan is different in several respects. I mention the one that is in the field in which I have most interest and experience. It has to do with the provision of medical care for the people of the United States. The American medical profession for more than 80 years has asked for a Department of Health in the Cabinet, just as most State governments have. For more than 80 years it has repeatedly taken such action in its annual conventions, or by its responsible authority, the house of delegates of the American Medical Association. Doctors have been wary about health being put into some sort of basket with a lot of other functions, and then handled by people who are not themselves trained physicians. It might be called, Health, Education and Welfare, and sold to the people on the basis of their concern for health, but the tail end of the dog, "welfare," being far bigger in the amount of money expended and the number of people involved than either health or education, could well wag the dog, to the detriment of health and education.

We do not want to get hooked into that kind of a setup, without appropriate protections. I could not support this plan if it did not contain certain protections; protections, I repeat, which no previous plan contained. It sets up a special assistant to serve as an adviser on all health matters to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He must be a person who has had extensive experience in the medical field, in a nongovernmental capacity. That is, he cannot be just some person who has handled statistics on medical care, or a medical economist, or a social-service worker, admirable as most of them may be. The special assistant must be a person who has had experience in the medical field outside the Government. That means he must know from firsthand experience what

is involved in furnishing good medical care on a private basis.

The reason doctors oppose socialized medicine is not because they are doctors. It is because of what they know as doctors about the practice of medicine. They know what things are necessary to have good medical care. Their opposition is not due to concern for themselves; it is due to concern for the sick. Many, perhaps most doctors, would be better off financially under socialized medicine. A fellow just out of medical school would not have to hang out his shingle and prove himself good in order to build up a practice; he would go right on the payroll of the Government at six or seven thousand dollars a year, whether he is any good or not. Again, when a doctor gets old or does not keep up to date and is not too good, the public leaves him for some better doctor if he is in private practice. But under a Government-operated and financed system of medical care he would be taken care of. Yes; a majority of the doctors would be as well or better off under socialized medicine. Why then do they oppose it?

I am proud of the fact that my profession has not yet sunk to the level where it will sacrifice its concern for the well-being of the sick in order to improve the financial status or the security of some of its members.

A doctor knows there are three things absolutely essential if people are to have good medical care: First, the relationship between the doctor and the patient has got to be wholly voluntary—voluntary on the part of the patient or he is not going to have the necessary confidence in the doctor; voluntary on the part of the doctor or he is not likely to be as fully interested in the patient as he ought to be. The patient tends to become another case or another card, another number in a long line. That tendency has invariably developed under government medicine.

Second, there must be a direct and intimate relationship between the doctor and the patient with no intermediary like a government agency between them. If the doctor gets all or part of his fee paid by the Government, then he begins more and more to work not for the patient but for the Government, and God help the patient when that happens.

The third thing necessary is that there be maximum incentive for the doctor to improve himself, to make the most of his abilities.

What are the major incentives that cause men to work hardest to improve themselves? One is financial reward. Some people have an inner self-starter which causes them to throw themselves into their work without thought of any monetary reward. Unfortunately, they are the exception, not the rule. Most men do their best work if thereby they can better get ahead and provide more adequately for their families and their future. The other major incentive is opportunity for professional advancement, recognition of superior effort and ability by one's colleagues. If you set up socialized medicine where a doctor gets ahead not on the basis of merit, but on

the basis of seniority or of senility, as some call it here—then why should a man strive his hardest to improve himself? Why should he stick out his neck and perhaps get in trouble with his superior in the bureau? In order to advance in skill, he must use imagination and exercise creative ability. But how many will strive to be better than their associates if that brings more trouble than reward, as so frequently happens in a regimented system which penalizes the man who pioneers and rewards the fellow who just conforms?

These are the major reasons why doctors have opposed socialized medicine, they know it would gradually destroy the high quality of medical care in this country which they have been responsible for developing during all these years. No conscientious and responsible physician would ever want to associate himself with a plan under which the medical profession would not have at least opportunity to check carefully and to advise on any proposals, from whatever source, having to do with the practice of medicine.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield,

Mr. JUDD. I am sorry I do not have time.

Mr. HARRIS. I have a very important question I would like to ask the gentleman.

Mr. JUDD. I hope the gentleman will not press his question now; I hope he will let me proceed.

In this new and different reorganization plan provision is made for a Special Assistant to advise the Secretary of the new Department on all matters dealing with health and medical subjects.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. Not at this time for the reason I stated to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. I just wanted to find out if this individual is what is known as a pooh-bah?

Mr. JUDD. I do not know what the gentleman is talking about. I cannot yield now. The gentleman can get time from his side.

It was said during the hearings that medical care in the United States is the best in the world. How did it get to be the best in the world and who is responsible? It got to be the best in the world through the efforts of the physicians of this country, working under a free and private system. It is not perfect, but we would be derelict in our public duty if we were not ceaselessly vigilant to preserve those things which have brought it to its high level. Is it possible for you to believe those very people, the medical profession, who have built up such a wonderful standard would try to undermine and destroy it, as some seem to want us to believe?

The medical profession does not demand a veto but it does want a powerful voice in these matters, and the bill provides in section 3 for a special assistant and adviser who must be chosen from persons who have had wide nongovernmental experience in this field. This special assistant has opportunity to make

sure that the views of the medical profession and the reasons for those views are available to the Secretary before decisions are made affecting medical and health matters.

Now I must go ahead and summarize what I think are the advantages in making a department out of the Federal Security Agency. First, its size. It has 37,500 employees. Second, its scope. It affects more people in our country than any other branch of our Government except perhaps the taxgatherer. Even he does not touch as many people for he does not reach those who do not pay taxes. But this agency affects every single person in our land in one way or another. Through the Office of Education it affects every child in America and every family that has a child in school. Through social security it affects every worker who has a deduction for that purpose from his pay check and who looks forward to the day when he may get back some assistance in his retirement or old age. Through health it affects every person in the United States. Every person sooner or later has to have medical, dental, hospital, or related care.

Third, it affects our people in fields where the responsibility of the Federal Government is secondary. The full force of this consideration was brought to my attention only recently.

There is some advantage in having one department which handles matters in which the Federal Government deals with its citizens in a secondary way. It focuses attention and responsibility to have all such functions lumped into one basket where they can be dealt with together. The Federal social-security program is primarily one assisting the States. Education has always been in the hands of the States, the counties, the municipalities, and local school districts; and it must be kept so. Responsibility for medical care has always been in the hands of State and local governments, and of private agencies. This new Department will not change that status. In fact, it will make it more firm.

The Federal Government has primary responsibility when it comes to defense. The Department of State has primary responsibility in foreign affairs. But everything that this Department of Health, Education and Welfare does or should do is in assistance of State, local, and private programs under direct control of State, local, and private agencies which have, and must continue to have, primary responsibility.

I want to fix this relationship by having all of these functions lodged at the Federal level in one responsible agency of department status, with a clear understanding that the function of the Federal Government is not primary direction or control but secondary and supplementary. It can and should collect statistics and make reports, provide research, serve as a clearing house for information on the 48 State programs, make available to the States its tax-collecting facilities, and under proper safeguards make grants-in-aid to State,

local, and private programs in these various fields.

I think there is a real value in having in one place all these functions in which the role of the Federal Government is secondary, with its responsibilities identified and its limitations defined. Again, there is real value in having this agency tied in with the other departments. With the head of this Department sitting in with the Cabinet, it becomes more a part of the total administration. It is given greater standing and prestige, that is true, but it is also subjected to some restraints which it has not had heretofore. As a full partner in the whole team, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare cannot go its own way in building a separate empire as freely as we know the Federal Security Agency has done heretofore. It will have greater influence, but be less independent. If, God forbid, it proves impossible to get rid of all the outright Socialists who have dominated its activities, then at least they will be moderated by other people in any administration who are more conservative and better balanced.

Our trouble with the socializers is that in their concern for better distribution of goods and services, they generally forget the first thing is to have a system which will produce more and better goods and services so that there will be something worth distributing more equitably.

The medical profession and local educational agencies have been successful in raising quality, but there are areas where adequate health and education are not available to large numbers of our citizens. We must give more attention to getting better distribution. This Department can be of the greatest assistance at this point, but I want it to be tied in with the rest of the Government so that it will not be in a position to go off on tangents pretty much on its own, as has been the case in the past.

These, it seems to me, are some of the main reasons why we should vote for this resolution. The plan is different from previous plans. The situation is different. The leadership is different. To vote for this plan today gives approval to a wholly different philosophy a Government than that of the former plans when the agency was under Ewing and his associates. The changes in the plan itself are wise and sound. Since we are going to have the agency in some form, is it not better to put it in a place where it is under more effective control of both the President and the whole Cabinet? The heads of the Treasury Department, the Departments of Defense, of Agriculture, of Commerce, of Labor, and so on, can deal with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare directly and regularly in Cabinet meetings.

As a Department it can be held down and its functions carried on in a more responsible, careful way. It should be able to do its job more efficiently and more economically, and with appropriate restraints. Thus I think the disadvantages and dangers existing in 1950 are outweighed by the advantages present under the circumstances existing

in March 1953 after the election of November 1952.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN].

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the administration is to be commended on Reorganization Plan No. 1, which provides for the establishment of a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The plan, which has for its objective the improvement of our health, education, and social-security programs, is long overdue.

Over the past 20 years great progress has been made in these three important fields, and I am in favor of the present plan because it could well provide the means for further development of these programs. The granting of Cabinet status to the functions of the Public Health Service, the Federal Security Agency, and the Office of Education, should have the effect of strengthening all three agencies.

The Public Health Service is the one Federal agency directly concerned with the health of our Nation. It is what might be called an old-line Government agency, as is the Office of Education, which was established in 1867. The Federal Security Agency is a comparatively new one, having grown out of the depression of the early 1930's. All three agencies have developed greatly over the past several years and they have reached the point where they should be grouped together in a single department.

The reorganization plan, as I have studied it, is not materially different from similar proposals which have been submitted over the past few years. While the previous plans were rejected, there appears to be little or no opposition to the present reorganization plan. It is a good plan and should be allowed to become law under the Reorganization Act.

It is unfortunate that in the consideration of the present plan there has been a radical departure from the reorganization procedures which have been followed in the past. Under the Reorganization Act, if Congress approves a reorganization plan, no action is necessary. It becomes law after a period of 60 days unless a resolution of disapproval is introduced and it is passed by a constitutional majority, which is 218 in the House and 49 in the other body. This time-honored method has served very well and provided the means by which the majority of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission were adopted.

The resolution before us is equivalent to a new law. This resolution does not require a constitutional majority but can be passed or defeated by a simple majority. If the resolution before us should fail to pass, the President's plan would still become effective unless resolution of disapproval is brought up and the plan rejected according to the terms of the reorganization law.

This procedure we are following today, in effect, seeks to dispense with the Reorganization Act. Aside from that, it appears to be a backward step in reor-

ganization because a resolution such as we have before us would appear to be open to amendment. One of the reasons Congress has never been able to reorganize the Federal Government itself is because proposals originating here are subject to amendment, and in the past such bills have been amended to death. The only effective reorganization which has ever been accomplished has been done under the Reorganization Act method. The precedent we are setting here today may easily destroy great progress in the broad, general field of reorganization in the future.

While I favor Reorganization Plan 1, I cannot make myself a party to the dubious procedure which is being followed here today. For that reason I must oppose the resolution, for I believe it is not only unnecessary but also unwise.

(Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON].

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I expect to support the measure which is now before us. I was not in favor of it when it was presented in 1950. There were various reasons: one was that I did not believe any useful purpose would be served by creating the new Department; another was the resentment which I have always felt over the demotion of the Departments of Army, Navy, and Air. Once these Departments were of equal dignity with the Departments of State, Commerce, Labor, and others whose Secretaries were of Cabinet rank. Now, the Secretaries of these three vitally important agencies are far down the ladder of rank, precedence, and relative importance. This, I think, is very bad and should be remedied.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT], spoke of the attitude of the soldiers in Korea toward the move which we are making today and implied that they would resent the creation of this new Department. He may be right, but I believe their resentment would be far greater if they realized that their Secretary has been booted off his place on the President's Cabinet by so-called unification.

I wish to correct two points concerning Mrs. Hobby who is to be the new Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. LANTAFF], said that no one appeared before his committee in favor of this measure who was a member of the Hoover Committee or of the Citizens' Committee on the Hoover Reforms. If I am not mistaken, Mrs. Hobby was a member of the Citizens' Committee.

On the other side of the aisle, a gentleman stated that the increased salaries to be paid to Mrs. Hobby and her new staff would be more than offset by some economies which Mrs. Hobby said she would place in effect. The inference, I believe, is unfair to Mrs. Hobby because it leaves the thought that she will effect these economies only if she is made a

Secretary. I believe that even if we turn down this measure today which, of course, we will not do, Mrs. Hobby as a member of the President's Cabinet, as an Administrator and as a well-meaning American citizen would surely go ahead and effect the economies anyway.

(Mr. HOLTZMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the approval of this resolution and shall vote against it for the following reasons:

It has not been shown that there is any emergency facing the country, which requires a departure from the method of procedure provided for in the Reorganization Act. On the contrary the testimony of Mr. Dodge and Mrs. Hobby leaves the distinct impression that there is no such emergency.

The saving in time would be most in substantial even if the resolution would pass both Houses without any great delay, and would in essence be tantamount to an amendment to the Reorganization Act and contrary to the intent thereof.

This plan requires real study because it does not embody, nor does it fairly present the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

The plan does not establish a clear line of authority from the President through the Secretary to the various bureaus.

The testimony reflects that the members of the Hoover Commission were not consulted, nor was the Citizens' Committee asked for an opinion with respect to this plan.

The fact is that the creation of the Special Assistant is in direct contravention of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

This country has managed to survive for many years since it was recognized that reorganization would make for better government.

A few more days cannot do us any harm, and will give the Congress sufficient time and opportunity to examine and discuss this plan thoroughly.

I respectfully urge the disapproval of this resolution.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CONDON].

Mr. CONDON. Mr. Chairman, one or two things have occurred to me that have not already been stated during the debate. I wonder just what is the necessity for all the haste on a measure which does not save a dollar of the taxpayers' money, but raises salaries and creates a new top-level position. Moreover, how much sooner will the plan actually become effective? Presumably the Senate cannot possibly pass a resolution if we sent it over to them at least until tomorrow or Friday, which would be the 20th of the month. Then there is a 10-day waiting period before the plan becomes operative. The 60-day period expires May 11, so at the most you are saving about 40 days of time. If there is any appreciable delay in the Senate,

the rate of acceleration is to that extent cut down.

In addition we are presumably going to have to vote upon the resolution offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] disapproving the plan. From what I gather was a statement made by the Parliamentarian, the resolution offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] is still in order even if we pass the approving resolution. Instead of conserving time of this body as one of the Members suggested we do, what we are actually doing is having the debate today, and then we are going to spend another day on it when the resolution offered by the gentleman from Florida comes before us. I do not think it is wise administrative or parliamentary procedure to have two full debates on the same subject, if you can otherwise avoid it. Moreover, by having two debates it is conceivable for the House to reach opposite results, particularly since the approving resolution requires only a simple majority and the disapproving resolution requires 218 votes. So I am going to vote against this resolution.

I would like to make one further observation. As is already apparent, the only major difference between plan No. 27 in 1950 and plan No. 1 in 1953 is the creation of this special medical assistant that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] referred to. There was some talk about some travel made by former Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing. We find in the transcript of the hearings before our committee on page 107 a description of the duties of this special assistant. This job description arrived in the record in a rather peculiar way, which I will advert to later. The third paragraph of the duties of this special assistant are as set forth on page 107 are:

The special assistant to the Secretary will from time to time represent the Secretary in various international meetings, such as being a delegate to the World Health Assembly and World Health Organization and other major international assignments.

I do not therefore think we are necessarily going to cut down on the international travel by making this Agency an executive department and giving its head Cabinet rank.

I do think it might be worthy of the attention of the Members to note how we came by this information about the duties of this medical special assistant. We questioned Mr. Dodge at great length as to what the duties of this special assistant were, and what functions he performed. Obviously creating the sort of a job that interferes with the direct line of authority is very much against the whole philosophy of the Hoover Commission as to how an administrative setup ought to be established. Mr. Dodge could not give us any description of his duties except the general description that the man would recommend to and advise the Secretary on matters of public health and that the duties would be fixed by the Secretary. Mrs. Hobby could not give us any description of the duties. But then the representatives of

the American Medical Association came before our committee and testified they had a job description that prints up to almost a full page of the hearings, a very complicated job description. We pressed them as to where they got that job description and how they knew those would be the duties of this new special assistant. We were informed they received it from the Rockefeller Committee, which, by executive order, is part of the executive branch of the Government.

We pointed out at that time, and I think it is an observation that might well be made now, that we think the Administration would have done better to present that job description to Mr. Dodge and to Mrs. Hobby, who were appearing before our committee. We also feel it was rather unfortunate that it was only by accident that the joint committees of Congress got any detailed information about the type of job this new special assistant would be doing. We think the administration might well consider taking the Congress more fully into its confidence.

(Mr. CONDON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, the matter before us is the consideration of House Joint Resolution 223, which states:

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, submitted to the Congress on March 12, 1953, shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, and its approval by the President—.

Thereby making this a legislative matter—

notwithstanding the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, except that section 9 of such act shall apply to such reorganization plan and to the reorganization made thereby.

This joint resolution is before us now. If it is defeated it will in no way cause this plan not to become the law of the land under the Reorganization Act under which the reorganization plan was drawn.

I think this is a bad precedent for the House to set. I think it is a bad precedent in the light of the remarks of the last speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, Dr. JUDD, whom we all admire for his erudition and his ability to state his views so clearly.

I am sorry all the Members of the Congress have not had a chance to read the hearings on this joint resolution. I am sorry that some members of the committee were not present at the hearings, because we learned that a committee composed of Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, Mr. Flemming, and Mr. Milton Eisenhower got together with a group of doctors and there bargained with them for their support of this measure. As a result of their getting together they drew up and gave to the doctors of the American Medical Association a job description. That job description is on page 107. If you will read that, you will find there is nothing in the charge that they

make a bureaucracy. Never in the days of the Truman or the Roosevelt administrations was there such a brazen attempt to buy the support of any group by offering them the thing that was offered the medical association to get their support for this plan.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. The gentleman did not yield, and I have less time than he had.

Mr. JUDD. That is correct, but the gentleman's charge is completely unsupportable.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. The best evidence of the charges is that after this first meeting this job description was drawn up, and as the delegates came into that meeting of March 12 each one of them at the door was handed a job description. Then at that meeting of delegates at which they okayed and agreed to support this measure a representative of the President of the United States and our good friend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] spoke. That is the meeting at which the statement was endorsed.

I say to you that we have every reason to believe that a price was paid, and the price was the thing set out in this special job setup, if you will read that job description.

Mr. JUDD. But there was no bargaining.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Director of the Budget Dodge appeared before us, and he was asked if he had any description of this job and he said "No." The present head of the FSA, Mrs. Hobby, who I believe to be as fine an administrator as the administration will ever get, also answered that she had no job description. I think it is a shame not to give to Mr. Dodge, the Director of the Budget, and not to give to the head of this agency, this job description which had been given to the doctors in order that they might tell the joint Members of the Senate and the House what was in this job and what was bound up in it. I claim that we are entitled to know what is in a job description which is set up in legislation given to us. I say to you that under the evidence brought out in this hearing, if you will go back and read the evidence, you will find the facts are as I have stated those facts. It is bad legislation. We should not proceed in this manner to handle a reorganization plan for the very reason of the position that we find ourselves in now.

The reorganization act was thought out. It was given hearings. It was carried through this Congress in the regular manner, and the provisions of that were drawn up. It gave every Member of the Congress the right to file a disapproving resolution. Now we stand here with a disapproving resolution filed on this matter before the Congress, and at the same time we are considering a measure which will take from that individual the rights that he had under the law. I say that we cannot blow hot and cold. I say to you that this is not the means to amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, which has been extended to terminate in 1955. I

say to you this entire procedure does not justify the saving of time. I say to you that you are setting up a pattern here and now that, if followed throughout by this administration, will show the things that they have yelled against in their talk of bureaucracy and patronage are but small things when the administration will go to the extent of creating additional jobs in order to get support from any pressure group in these United States.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I stated just a moment ago that we had only one speaker.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. That is why I closed on that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Did the gentleman from Illinois rely on that?

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Yes; that is why I closed on that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then, Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York for the purpose of making a unanimous-consent request.

(Mr. RIEHLMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I regard the approval of this resolution as a most significant step which we in Congress can take to help the President in his efforts to improve the administration of Government functions while bringing about necessary economies. In the first place, the Government's activities in the field of health, education, and social security are so important to the national welfare and to the welfare of each citizen of this great country that they should be on an equal footing with other important Federal activities. These programs which Congress has established to promote the well-being of all our people should be accorded the same recognition as other governmental programs which promote the well-being of commerce, labor, and agriculture. This resolution will accomplish that purpose by approving the establishment of a new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I should like to call attention particularly to the provisions in the President's plan which will make possible continuing study and attention to problems of health and education. For this purpose the Secretary will have the advice of professional people, presumably the leaders in their respective fields. We have been told that the new Secretary will appoint an advisory committee on education, the members to be selected from outside the Federal Government. State and local responsibility in the field of education not only must be maintained; it must be strengthened. Yet we are all aware of the problems confronting our school systems and educational institutions. How do we train good teachers for our children, pay their salaries, and provide adequate buildings and equipment? It is a matter of great national interest that the future citizens of this land have the best possible education. The proposed advisory committee should provide the Secretary with excellent professional advice concerning necessary and desirable Federal action to

strengthen State and local school systems in this objective.

Under the reorganization plan a new office will be created in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—a special assistant to the Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs. A recognized leader from the medical field will advise the Secretary with respect to necessary improvement in the department's health and medical programs. The health of our people is of the utmost concern. Our national strength and ability to lead the Western world in the struggle for freedom and for the overthrow of Soviet imperialism and aggression depends on the physical and mental well-being of every citizen. Yet in World War II approximately one third of those men examined under the Selective Service System were rejected for physical or mental disability. Since the Communists attempted the plunder of Korea 1½ million men have been classified IV-F and rejected as unfit for service. The President and Mrs. Hobby recognize that these problems of health and education must receive the attention of the best minds of the country. This reorganization plan not only provides for continuing the functions of each of the major units of the present Federal Security Administration; it also reflects the conviction of the President and of the new administration that better leadership is needed to help our States, our communities, and our citizens solve these problems.

I am pleased to see that the Secretary of the new department will have the necessary authority to bring about sorely needed reforms in the internal administrative affairs of the agency. These management reforms should result not only in improved administration, but in real savings to the American taxpayer. The President is moving swiftly in every field to make good on his promises for better government at reduced costs. We in Congress cannot fail to support him.

Some of my colleagues on the minority side are assuming that they have somehow been offended because we propose to permit this reorganization plan to take effect almost at once. They do not oppose the reorganization. In fact, it is admitted by nearly all that it is timely and that the plan for the new Department is well conceived. Why then this opposition to the resolution before us? When Congress passed the Reorganization Act of 1949 it was recognized that some of the reorganization plans to be submitted by the President might be rather complicated and controversial and that we should have sufficient time to give them careful study. Surely there was nothing in the intent or spirit of the act to prevent us from hastening the reorganization process in different circumstances. If we are generally agreed that this plan is good and desirable, that it will help the President and the present Federal Security Administrator provide better service to the American people, why should we not help them to get on with the job? If it will result in economies in administration, is there any reason why we must wait 60 days to

start saving money? I fail to see any logic or consistency in such a position.

Mr. Chairman, the President believes—and I believe the testimony before our committee supports this view—that the administration of these vital functions of health, education, and social security will be improved by this reorganization. Favorable action on this resolution will assure a prompt beginning in the accomplishment of this objective. I hope the resolution will be adopted.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, before I yield the balance of the time to our colleague, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH], I want to say this—that never—no never since I have been here have I heard such an absurd charge as has just been made by the last speaker, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON]. The charge was that the American Medical Association, because the members exercised their right to make their position clear and to learn what was in the bill, are now accused of having sold out to the administration.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. No, Mr. Chairman; I do not.

Mr. Chairman, I say the charges are absurd. That it is infamous to charge the medical association and every doctor in this country whom they represent with having sold out to the administration.

Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois will address the Chair if he desires to ask the gentleman from Michigan to yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And the gentleman from Illinois, and every other Member from that side who was in hearing heard the representatives of the medical association deny that charge, and now they come in here and make a charge that they sold out to the administration. In my opinion that charge is without justification.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois wish to make a statement?

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I was asking if the time is being deducted from the remaining time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time consumed is being deducted.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I would like to know if the remarks made by a Member who has not been yielded time remain in the RECORD.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON] made remarks. Nobody yielded him time. Do those remarks remain in the RECORD?

The CHAIRMAN. Remarks remain in the RECORD only with the consent of the gentleman who has the floor, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And I did not yield.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH].

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. CHURCH. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, who knows more about the subject than most of us; I mean the medical end of it.

Mr. JUDD. I want to say about the charge just made that there was bargaining with the medical profession, first, that the medical profession has always fought against any kind of proposal that would regiment medical care. Are doctors to be deprived of their rights as citizens, to come before responsible Government officials and say, "We do not like this proposal. We think it ought to be changed thus and so in order to do the job"? There was no attempt by the medical profession. It was an effort to prevent a mistake that might otherwise have been made. I resent the suggestion that there was any deal or any bargain or anything improper. It was an attempt by doctors to help those planning reorganization to get this plan into a form that will serve the interests of the people of America.

I was not present at the meeting—

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I was not present at the meeting at which this job description was discussed. I never heard of it until today.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield for a discussion on the floor.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield further?

Mrs. CHURCH. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. For the sake of the record, and to end some insinuations that have been made, I never heard of this job description until today. I was not at any meeting where any medical people went to see any officials. I heard them report that they told officials in the FSA that this was the first time they had ever been able to get a hearing in the Agency. They said, as I recall, that Mrs. Hobby told them the door would always be open to them to appear and present any grievances or suggestions.

As to the meeting of the house of delegates in Washington last Saturday, I went down there as an interested physician and as a private citizen. While waiting there for other speakers, they called on me to make a few remarks to my friends. If there was anything improper about that, I ask the gentleman from Illinois to point it out.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. You were present at the meeting.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH] has the floor.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the few instances in which I have not wished for additional seniority in the House. I am not in the position of ever having had to vote before on any of the so-called similar bills. To my colleagues on my own side I would say that, had I been a Member of two previous Congresses in which such vote was taken—knowing then the partisan atmosphere, knowing the socializing philosophy of the times—I probably would have voted with them against the formation of this new Department. We

are now in a new administration and in a new time and the bill, in addition, provides new safeguards.

I am here speaking briefly, not to explain the plan itself, which has been so adequately described, but to support the resolution which seeks to insure prompt action. As a member of the Committee on Government Operations, I am glad that it is possible to hasten action on a good plan by bringing in an affirmative resolution of this nature. Those of you who have listened to me with patience on the subject of reorganization know that there has probably been no one in the House more eager to put into effect the Hoover Commission plans, but that I have had two major questions in my own mind about the process. I have been willing to concede the need for drastic reorganization and the accepted method involved in the Reorganization Act, but I have always regretted the necessary delegation of congressional power, and I have particularly regretted, because of the weakness and technical imperfection of some of the plans that were handed down to us in the 82d Congress, that under the act it is not possible to offer any amendment to any plan, no matter how necessary or desirable. Since such amendment is impossible, I doubly welcome the procedure by which this plan was discussed carefully, long, cooperatively, by the executive branch, with members of the House committee. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Hobby and members of her staff and members of the White House staff took the time and patience to discuss with us this plan before the President submitted it officially. Not only did they just present it to us, they asked for our suggestions, they listened to our advice, weak or strong; and they made a great effort to have an area of agreement before the plan was sent down in final form.

The plan, Mr. Chairman, has therefore had long study, careful preparation, and, insofar as is possible the executive branch did seek, as I said, to have an area of agreement on major points and most of the minor ones with Members who had it under consideration. I not only consider such a procedure to be a healthy beginning for this plan but deem it another outstanding example of the respect which the President continues to pay to a coordinate and equally powerful branch of Government.

I see reason for the affirmative resolution. In the first place, there is nothing new about this method. It has been used many a time. It was used as early as June 4, 1940, in a Democratic Congress, the 76th, when House Joint Resolution 551 was introduced carrying the same provision for affirmative action on a reorganization plan.

The former speaker asked: Why the haste? I think we know why the haste. The people on November 4 demanded efficiency, economy, integrity, and common sense in government; and on the Republican side of the House we promised that to the best of our ability we would so reorganize this Government as to produce efficiency and economy. If a plan has been carefully thought out,

if it has been well weighed, if it appears sound, then why delay? If a thing is good who would want to wait for it?

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a last point. It has always concerned me that during the waiting period of 60 days, little study or consideration is apt to be given to any plan except by members of the Committee on Government Operations. Plans go into effect without adequate consideration by other Members of House and Senate, unless each accepts an individual responsibility—and that is not apt to happen.

But when you have a resolution such as No. 223 seeking approval of a plan by affirmative action of the House, the responsibility is on everyone of us to make up his mind. In the present case, it is only a question of whether or not we want the plan; it is not a question of whether or not to use a method which has already been used over and over again. The question indeed is whether or not you dare wait and put off action on necessary reorganization of this Government along the lines of the efficiency, economy, and common sense which the American people demanded on November 4.

I urge you to vote for the resolution and welcome it as giving us a chance to take such positive action as will put our pledges into prompt operation.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. CHURCH. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Considerable has been said concerning the vote for a similar resolution back in 1950 and at other times. I think it is safe to say that the situation then was so frightening when Congress was called upon to entrust this to Mr. Ewing and his lieutenants that those opposing it were justified in resorting to any ingenious argument they could to defeat it, and I believe the people so regard it.

Mrs. CHURCH. I do too.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Illinois has expired, all time for debate has expired. The Clerk will read the resolution for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, submitted to the Congress on March 12, 1953, shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, notwithstanding the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, except that section 9 of such act shall apply to such reorganization plan and to the reorganization made thereby.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "resolution," insert "and its approval by the President."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAWSON of Illinois: Strike out section 3 of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be read again.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the Dawson amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, the point of order comes too late.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It does not specify wherein the resolution that is now before the Committee is to be amended and, further, Reorganization Plan No. 1 is not before the Committee at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's point of order comes too late. The gentleman from Illinois had already been recognized.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, this shows the position we are in, this shows why this type of legislation should not have been brought up at this time. The Reorganization Act if carried through, or any plan sent down by the President under the Reorganization Act, is not subject to amendment, and House Resolution 223 makes this general legislation. The President's plan is now open to amendment at any point in that plan. I think this is the time when the Congress ought to exercise its right to amend this legislation which comes before us as general legislation. This is now the time that we can afford to look into this question of the special assistant that is going to be appointed. Let me read what it says:

The special assistant to the Secretary will be top staff policy adviser to the Secretary with respect to health and medical matters. He will have responsibility for reviewing the health and medical programs throughout the agency and, where necessary, making recommendations for improvement. On matters of legislative policy where health and medical policies are involved, he will be responsible for making recommendations to the Secretary. This will include review of legislative reports involving health and medical care matters, proposed testimony before congressional committees relating to health and medical-care matters, and other related policy statements such as annual reports, etc.

As chief staff policy adviser in the health and medical field, the special assistant to the Secretary will represent the Secretary on top-level interdepartmental committees concerned with health and medical-care matters, such as the Health Resources Advisory Committee to the President. He will have responsibility for liaison on behalf of the Secretary with important nongovernmental groups, such as the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, the American Hospital Association, the American Public Health Association, and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers. Such liaison will not, of course, supplant liaison by the constituents of the Department but would be broadly representative of the total interests of the Department in the health field. He will, when appropriate, represent the Secretary in making speeches before various groups interested in

health and medical problems faced by the Federal Government and particularly by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

That is only the second paragraph.

The special assistant to the Secretary will, from time to time, represent the Secretary at various international meetings, such as being a delegate to the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization, and other major international assignments. Such representation will not, of course, supplant appropriate representation from the Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau, and other constituents of the Department. The new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will continue to have major and numerous international responsibilities in the field of health as a positive arm of United States foreign policy.

That is only the third paragraph.

As directed by the Secretary, the special assistant to the Secretary will see that related health and medical problems arising in any of the various constituents having health or medical-care programs are properly coordinated. These constituents are: The Public Health Service, the Social Security Administration (including the Children's Bureau), the Food and Drug Administration, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and St. Elizabeths Hospital. Coordination between related activities of these constituents is a matter of very substantial importance.

Once more you have a duplication of services rendered by this particular individual which is already being performed and paid for.

In short, the special assistant to the Secretary will be the top staff policy adviser to the Secretary on health and medical matters, will represent the Secretary in important external relationships of the Department with national and international bodies concerned with health and medical matters, and will, as needed, coordinate related health and medical programs within the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, there you have before you the multitudinous duties set out in this job description that was given to the doctors at the time they voted on this matter. Talk about duplication. Here on the face of this thing it says that they are to duplicate the work already being done by constituent departments of the Federal Security Agency set out in this plan. Is this individual to mess with the Food and Drug Administration? Why, the businessmen of this country, if I read the papers aright, have already waited on the President and asked him not to mess with those who are now handling the Food and Drug Administration; that that department has been satisfactory to business, and yet we find that they went down there and gave a job description that sets up an individual who, under this job description, has the power to go into the Department of Food and Drugs. The same is true about vocational rehabilitation. The Federal Se-

curity Agency has done a good job and they are doing a good job. I have no objection to one of these agencies being given Federal status because I have always been for that, and in that I am consistent, because I realize the need and the problems of this Social Security Agency, but I say to you that there is no indication of any need if they are interested in economy and efficiency to set up this overall individual with all of these powers. I say to you if you are going to pass this resolution then you ought to remove from this plan this superstructure that is plainly overlapping, that is set up to take over these duties, and do it also because of the condition under which this job description came to the attention of this Congress. I repeat once again that if anybody ought to have had previous knowledge of this job description it should have been the Director of the Bureau of the Budget instead of the head of this agency which is to be elevated into a position of Cabinet rank. She should have known and read the duties that they intend to give this new assistant. But they said they had had no notice of it, so I am led to believe that neither Mr. Dodge nor Mrs. Hobby had any knowledge of the description that has been read here today. If so, they would have given it to the Members of Congress. Certainly the Members of the House and the Senate, if they were going to meet and pass on this plan, should have had this job description before them then.

They are trying to push this thing through the House without adequate consideration by the Members of Congress, without giving them an opportunity to study the plan thoroughly. Why, we were not permitted to hear one witness against this plan. Not a single adverse witness was called. The hearings were had only for those who were in favor of the plan. No opportunity was given to the members of the committee to get in touch with other Members of Congress and tell them about this plan. The public was not notified that this matter was going to be considered. What kind of public hearing do you call it when only one side is called and given notice of the hearing? I do not understand that type of public hearing, and I say to you that that is the type of public hearing under which this Joint Resolution 223 was eased in here, a public hearing at which the testimony of no one was taken at all on House Joint Resolution 223.

I say that we should not set here a pattern of this type for Congress as we go along. I say that the Members of Congress are entitled to come before the Committee on Government Operations as provided by law to pass on presidential plans and there state their objections. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] should not be forced to come in here almost without notice to speak on this matter, when he is objecting to the plan itself, and when the law that gave the President the right to create the plan gave the Members of Congress the right to come in and file a petition of objection to it.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. May I ask the gentleman, if his amendment is adopted and this Joint Resolution 223 is passed by both the House and the Senate and signed by the President, then, if within 60 days a resolution of disapproval of this plan is not adopted by a constitutional majority of the House, in the gentleman's judgment would the provisions of section 3 be a law or not?

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. That does not require an answer.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the last 10 minutes, if I understand the statement of the gentleman correctly, is principally an indictment of the medical profession, just as was his previous speech. There is no reason why, if anyone wanted to offer a resolution of disagreement with the plan, he should not have done it prior to today.

Just how absurd can we get? Listen to the facts and then form your own judgment.

What is before us today? We have here Resolution 223. It is a legislative proposal which is in conformity with the rules of the House. It is subject to amendment. But permit me to read the gentleman's amendment.

I quote:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAWSON of Illinois: "Strike out section 3 of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953."

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 is not before us. The only thing that is before us is Resolution 223 which accelerates the date.

The point of order is not made to delay proceedings. You cannot amend the reorganization plan today if you tried because the plan expressly prohibits amendments and it is not here. As well might an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act be proposed. The only thing we can amend today is this resolution. The plan can be changed by an amendment of the resolution. But this amendment is not being offered as an amendment to the resolution; no. The gentleman offers it to the reorganization plan. He is asking Members of the House to vote for an amendment to a plan which is not before you. Could anything be more absurd?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, what the gentleman says is correct. In other words, the amendment might have been something in the nature of a proviso following the language of House Joint Resolution 223. If the gentleman will permit me, and if he will yield further, may I just point out that the gentleman from Illinois has just vigorously proclaimed against this method of procedure. He seeks now to amend the substantive provisions which would come into effect if this resolution finally becomes a law. He contends for the adoption or for the following of the regular reorganization pro-

cedure when, if that procedure were to be followed in this case, then any amendment would not have been in order. In other words, we would have had to take the plan as it was without any opportunity of amendment.

I think this thing further should be pointed out. The effort of the gentleman to strike this section 3 from the provisions of plan No. 1 is an absolute admission that this plan, as sent up by President Eisenhower, is different in this regard as it is different in other regards, from the plans that have heretofore been before us. In other words, I do not think that the gentleman should blow hot and cold on it. If it is to be argued here that this plan is exactly as other plans that have been before us, then to argue that this provision must be stricken out because it was not in the previous plans, is simply to admit what I said before—that it is clear that this plan is different from the plans that have been before us heretofore.

May I say also that in this particular regard, it is different in a manner and in a way that reassures many of us who have had deep concern about some of the implications in some of the plans which have been submitted heretofore, particularly in view of the circumstances under which they were submitted.

Finally, if this amendment is to be supported, and if you vote for it, you might as well understand you are striking out of this plan the very language that the responsible people in the medical profession have sought to have included in the plan in order that there be no question about the movement in the direction of socialized medicine. In other words, we stand up and take our places in that regard when we vote on this amendment. It seems to me very, very clear.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Not only that, Mr. Chairman—not only that, which is sound argument, but all afternoon the burden of the argument from that side, with one or two exceptions, has been that if we vote for this resolution, we are establishing a precedent that would permit amendment of a reorganization plan and that they did not intend to do that as it would be dangerous, and that they did not want anything in here that would hereafter permit the amendment of a plan. Now the gentleman comes along and offers an amendment, which is clearly out of order, to amend a reorganization plan.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this is an indication of the confusion which the House can be thrown into by trying to work on a reorganization plan by an affirmative resolution. I will be the first to state that a reorganization act comes before the House and cannot be amended either way, it cannot be amended by deleting from it or by adding to it. This is one of the primary safeguards in the reorganization act which we gave to the President so that logrolling could not take place and amendments could not be made which might jeopardize Presidential plans. But, by bringing a reor-

ganization act before the House in this fashion, and in your affirmative resolution referring to the provisions of the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, you open it for amendment. I have 2 or 3 amendments in my hand at the present time, which the Parliamentarian says are in order. I do not know that I shall offer them, but this is an example of ill-advised handling of a piece of legislation. You have opened up the reorganization plan of the President, which we are all for, to amendments.

You are weakening the power of your President to reorganize the executive departments. Are you going to follow this method in future plans? I would like the gentleman to answer that.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, what the gentleman says about opening the plan to amendment is correct.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman realizes that the reorganization plans are not supposed to be amended.

Mr. HALLECK. I made that point just a moment ago. I said, from all the reports of unanimity in support of this plan, that there would be no question about amendments, let alone mustering enough strength to get by in Committee of the Whole, because it seems highly desirable that this plan be put into effect quickly, and this method of approach was adopted.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Of course, the gentleman argues the point, but the important point is that you have opened up a presidential reorganization plan to amendment by this method of handling, whereas if you had waited 11 days and acted upon the disapproving resolution of the gentleman from Florida, no one could have offered any amendment. That is the point I have been making all day, that the method of handling this presidential plan is wrong and weakens the power of the President to reorganize.

Mr. HALLECK. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Yes; I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. If we had followed the regular procedure, the plan could not have gone into effect for 60 days.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Unless both Houses acted on a resolution of disapproval and then acted on a resolution such as is before us now.

Mr. HALLECK. But it still would have been subject to amendment, would it not?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. No.

Mr. HALLECK. I am afraid I cannot agree with my friend.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. If a resolution of disapproval had been acted upon by both Houses unfavorably, then the plan would automatically become law. It is provided in the Reorganization Act of 1949 and there is a provision relating to how a plan can be made effective at an earlier date.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one further question?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Let us assume that this amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON] were to carry in the committee, and we went

back into the House and called the roll on this particular amendment; in view of the origin of this amendment and the support for it, how many votes do you suppose there would be in the House when we called the roll?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I do not think the gentleman from Illinois, or the gentleman now addressing you, has any illusion as to the result of the vote on this amendment. We realized in advance, of course, that the amendment would be voted down, but this is a very fine illustration, in my opinion, of what the leadership is letting itself in for on reorganization plans if they persist in trying to effectuate them by hasty affirmative resolutions.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. I want to correct the statement which the gentleman made. I conscientiously believe that this amendment should be sustained, and we should take out of this plan this superstructure that is now being set up that will duplicate functions that are already being performed.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I realize the gentleman's sincerity, and my remarks related only to the probable vote on his amendment. I have in my hand, for instance, an amendment which would insert in the resolution the President's language as found in the plan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The gentleman is not talking on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman state the point of order?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I did not think my friend would press that point of order. We all like our chairman. In spite of the fact that we differ with him, we know that he has a kind heart, and he accords to the Members on both sides all the favors that he can, as chairman of the committee. I am fighting today for the jurisdiction of the Committee on Government Operations to handle these reorganization plans without interference, handle them the way they should be handled, and not by this method which lays itself open to interference by crippling amendments, and putting our committee in the ridiculous position of having to act twice on the same Presidential plan.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANTAFF: Page 4, line 1, after the numbers "1953" insert the words "except the words in section 6 thereof which read: 'The Secretary may from time to time establish central administrative services in the field of procurement, budgeting, accounting, library, legal, and other services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department.'"

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is not in order because it is not an amendment to any legislation now pending before the House.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman briefly.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, the provisions of the joint resolution under this procedure we are following under the Reorganization Act in line 3 the provisions of the Reorganization Plan No. 1 are incorporated in the joint resolution. The plan therefore is open to amendment in this manner.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, in reply I state that the amendment does not even purport to be an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I call the Chair's attention to the fact that the amendment is so worded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

On a rather narrow and technical ground the Chair is forced to rule that the amendment is not in order because it refers to page 4 of the bill and there is no page 4 of the bill.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANTAFF: Page 1, line 4, after the numbers "1953" insert the words "except the words in section 6 thereof which read: 'The Secretary may from time to time establish central administrative services in the field of procurement, budgeting, accounting, library, legal, and other services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department'."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JUDD. The amendment refers to section 6 thereof and the language read is not in section 6 thereof.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment and reoffer it by adding thereto the word "personnel" which will correct it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANTAFF: Page 1, line 4, after the numbers "1953" insert the words "except the words in section 6 thereof which read: 'The Secretary may from time to time establish central administrative services in the field of procurement, budgeting, accounting, personnel, library, legal, and services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department'."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's amendment quotes language which comes from section 6 and there is no language in section 6.

Mr. LANTAFF. Section 7.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to substitute "section 7," and if the gentleman refuses to grant this I will reintroduce the amendment.

Mr. JUDD. I will be glad to grant it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANTAFF: Page 1, line 4, after the numbers "1953" insert the words "except the words in section 7 thereof which read: 'The Secretary may from time to time establish central administrative services in the field of procurement, budgeting, accounting, personnel, library, legal, and services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department'."

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The point is that in line 4 there is the first figure 1953 and along toward the end of the line we have another 1953. The amendment is indefinite in that it does not specify which 1953 he means.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is in order following either 1953. It is appropriate at either point in the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It is an alternative proposition and that is not a proper amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have to state in his amendment after which 1953 he seeks to offer an amendment.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to offer it following the first 1953.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. I wonder if I might inquire of the gentleman if it is proposed by the amendment, if he has the substantive language before him, to strike out the words beginning with the word "the" in the second line of section 7 down to and including the word "and" in line 5?

Mr. LANTAFF. I have a twofold purpose in offering the amendment. One is to give those Members of the House who favor economy an opportunity to vote for some economy. The second is to show up just what action is taking place on this floor and the difficulties that we have in acting on reorganization plans through the resolution which has been introduced.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is it not still true that the amendment carries a part of section 6 and a part of section 7?

Mr. LANTAFF. No.

The CHAIRMAN. In response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Michigan, the amendment refers only to section 7. The gentleman from Florida is recognized.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, as I pointed out to the majority leader, this illustrates the difficulties involved in trying to approve reorganization plans in this manner. The committee has not had the 60 days which Congress intended in the Reorganization Act in order to examine this legislation carefully. My amendment is directed to one of the same provisions that was in Reorganization Plan No. 27. Had I been here at the time I would have vigorously opposed it. This language to which I object confirms the fact we are establishing a bureaucracy. The only purpose of Reorganization Plan 27, as the distinguished majority leader called to our attention, was to answer the bureaucrat's prayer.

Let us look and see what we do in this plan. We transfer to the new Department Director all of the functions of the Federal Security Agency. We transfer all of the personnel, all of the property, all of the records.

Let us see what we transfer when we do that. We transfer the following functions:

Office of Administration, Office of the General Counsel, Office of Publication and Reports, Office of International Relations, Office of Federal-State Relations, Office of Field Services. Now we have in this reorganization plan which, as I say, is the answer to the bureaucrat's prayer, given the proposed Secretary the power to establish additional services in the field of legal services; and additional procurement services, perhaps to conflict with the General Services Administration which this Congress had in mind to be the central procurement agency for all of these various departments and agencies. So, in other words, we are not limiting the number of additional salaries and the additional jobs we are creating; we are putting in catch-all authority and saying notwithstanding what is in the bill setting up the Federal Security Agency, you can go ahead, Madame Secretary, and establish whatever other agencies you want; you can set up whatever further legal services you want or whatever procurement agencies you want. We in Congress are writing you a blank check.

Mr. Chairman, I pointed out a few days ago that the mandate of the American people in November was to cut down taxes, cut down the cost of Government; give us less government, they cried, instead of more government. But no, these people who are now offering this bill, which they claimed was the answer to the bureaucrat's prayer, are not only trying to increase the salaries of all of these officials of this agency by \$32,500, not only trying to increase the

tremendous overhead with which the American taxpayers are already burdened today, but they are asking you to write a blank check; setting up, in addition to the Federal Security Agency, all of the other departments and agencies that they think they might need.

Mr. Chairman, I have just one plea. If you are truly interested in economy, vote for this amendment. If you are opposed to economy, vote against it.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, if the real objective of the gentleman who has just spoken is to make it impossible to get economy and efficiency, then his amendment is one way to do it. This particular provision of section 2 was discussed repeatedly in the hearings; the same fear held up by the gentleman from Florida was expressed and the section used as a whipping boy again and again. All this portion of section 7 does is to make it possible for the new Secretary to take the separate procurement agencies, accounting services, legal staffs, libraries, and so on, which the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Social Security Division, the Food and Drug Administration, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and so forth, have and put them together into one procurement agency, one accounting agency, one legal staff, one library, for the whole Department or as much of it as is practicable. Why should five or six branches or divisions of one department have five or six separate legal and accounting and procurement services? If we want economy and efficiency, then this provision which the gentleman would strike out is one of the most important in the bill. One aim of reorganization is to authorize an administrator to coordinate and pull together and unify and prevent overlapping and waste and duplication. So, I can only conclude that one of the purposes of the amendment is to make it impossible to get real efficiency and economy.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. LANTAFF. The reason we need that is because you are setting up a superstructure here over the FSA. FSA has already consolidated all of these agencies, and if you will look at the memorandum submitted by Mrs. Hobby, which I hold in my hand, you will find that she has already consolidated in FSA the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Administration, the Office of Publication and Reports, so they are already consolidated, and the only reason you need this is because you are setting up such a large overhead structure you have to incorporate more agencies.

Mr. JUDD. She has consolidated a few and she is not sure what authority she has with respect to the others. This gives her the authority she needs.

Mr. LANTAFF. But these are new offices you are setting up.

Mr. JUDD. I cannot find in the language of the plan anything to support the gentleman's contention. This point,

I repeat, was raised several times in the hearings. Several Members asked Mr. Dodge and Mrs. Hobby if it did not mean that they would be setting up new agencies. They said, no, it would mean uniting and coordinating the agencies or services so that they could operate more economically and efficiently.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was a member of the Expenditures Committee, 81st Congress, that considered Resolution No. 27 in the 81st Congress. I voted against the resolution. I did not vote against the resolution on the ground of Oscar Ewing; I voted against the resolution because certain Members of this House and witnesses who appeared before the committee in the lengthy hearings convinced me that the plan was dangerous and unsound.

I have the speech of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS]. I have read the debate on plan No. 27, 81st Congress. I have read the speeches of many of the Republican leaders and the outstanding Members of that party that were delivered on June 10, 1950. I have checked over the list of names. It is a funny situation here today, Mr. Chairman, that the hound and the hare are running together. I left my leadership and voted with the minority against this proposal, and, Mr. Chairman, as has been well pointed out here today, the reorganization plan before us now carries a greater opportunity and danger than the plan that was offered in 1950.

The material, the thought expressed by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] has been in my mind for some time. Of course, Mrs. Hobby is a fine woman, but she was not appointed to this office for life. There will be others in that place. I have not been convinced that a liberal turn will not take place and another opportunity be offered to appoint a man as head of this Department who will be just as liberal or more liberal than Oscar Ewing. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] spoke against the plan in 1950.

Mr. JUDD. I am still against that plan. This is a different plan.

Mr. BONNER. This plan is more liberal than the plan the gentleman spoke against. I wonder if the plan is just for expediency. I wonder if these fine gentlemen in the majority after making the promises they made last September, October, and November, have forgotten their promises to bring about efficiency and economy in the Government.

I worked hand in hand with the gentleman from New York [Mr. RIEHLMAN], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BROWNSON], and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS], pointing out deficiencies in the existing operation of the departments of our Government during the last administration, during the last Congress. We were dedicated to bring

about efficiency and economy. But certainly, as the gentleman from Florida has pointed out, this plan offers an opportunity for expansion far beyond what has ever been dreamed of before.

I cannot understand how my fine Republican friends have changed so fast. It is sort of a chameleon act between 1950 and the present date. I propose, when we go back into the House, to ask permission to put in the RECORD the vote of 1950, and ask that those who are interested in reading this debate read the debate that took place on June 10, 1950, and what was said then by those who advocate this proposal today.

ROLLCALL No. 197. JULY 10, 1950, 81st CONGRESS

Yeas, 249: Abbott; Abernethy; Albert; Allen, Calif.; Allen, Ill.; Andersen, H. Carl; Andresen, August H.; Andrews; Angell; Arends; Aspinall; Auchincloss; Barden; Barning; Bates, Ky.; Bates, Mass.; Battle; Beall; Beckworth; Bennett, Fla.; Bennett, Mich.; Bentzen; Blshop; Blackney; Boggs, Del.; Bolton, Md.; Bonner; Boykin; Bramblett; Breen; Brehm; Brown, Ga.; Brown, Ohio; Burdick; Burleson; Burnside; Burton; Byrnes, Wis.; Camp; Canfield; Cannon; Case, N. J.; Chatham; Chelf; Chiperfield; Clevenger; Cole, Kans.; Cole, N. Y.; Cooley; Corbett; Cotton; Coudert; Cox; Crawford; Crook; Cunningham; Curtis; Dague; Davis, Ga.; Davis, Tenn.; Davis, Wis.; DeGraffenreid; D'Ewart; Dolliver; Doughton; Elliott; Ellsworth; Elston; Fallon; Fellows; Fenton; Fernandez; Fisher; Ford; Fugate; Fulton; Gamble; Garmatz; Gary; Gathings; Gavin; Golden; Goodwin; Gore; Gossett; Grant; Gross; Gulli; Gwinn; Hagen; Hale; Hall, Leonard W.; Halleck; Hand; Hardy; Harrison; Harvey; Hays, Ark.; Hays, Ohio; Hedrick; Herlong; Herter; Heselton; Hill; Hobbs; Hoeven; Hoffman, Ill.; Hoffman, Mich.; Holmes; Hope; Horan; Hull; Jacobs; James; Jenlson; Jenkins; Jennings; Jensen; Jonas; Jones, Ala.; Jones, Mo.; Judd; Karst; Kean; Kearney; Kearns; Keating; Kee; Kllburn; Kilday; Kruse; Kunkel; Lanham; Larcade; LeCompte; LeFevre; Lichtenwalter; Lind; Linehan; Lovre; Lucas; Lyle; McConnell; McCulloch; McDonough; McGregor; McGuire; McMillan, S. C.; Mack, Wash.; Macy; Mahon; Marsalis; Martin, Iowa; Martin, Mass.; Merrow; Meyer; Michener; Miller, Md.; Miller, Nebr.; Mills; Morgan; Morrison; Morton; Murray, Tenn.; Murray, Wis.; Nlcholson; Nixon; Noland; Norblad; Norrell; O'Hara, Minn.; O'Konski; Pace; Passman; Patten; Patterson; Perkins; Peterson; Pfeifer, Joseph L.; Philips, Calif.; Poage; Polk; Potter; Poulsen; Rains; Rankin; Redden; Reed, Ill.; Reed, N. Y.; Rees; Ribicoff; Rlch; Riehlman; Robeson; Rogers, Fla.; Rogers, Mass.; Sadlak; St. George; Sanborn; Sasscer; Saylor; Scott, Hardle; Scott, Hugh D., Jr.; Scrivner; Scudder; Secrest; Shafer; Short; Sikes; Simpson, Ill.; Simpson, Pa.; Smathers; Smith, Kans.; Smith, Va.; Smith, Wis.; Spence; Steed; Stefan; Stlgler; Stockman; Taber; Talle; Taylor; Teague; Thomas; Thornberry; Towe; Trimb; Underwood; Van Zandt; Vorys; Vursell; Wadsworth; Walter; Welch; Welch; Werdel; Whitten; Whittington; Widnall; Wigglesworth; Williams; Wilson, Ind.; Wilson, Tex.; Withrow; Wolcott; Wolverton; Woodruff; Young.

Nays, 71: Addonizio; Bailey; Barrett, Pa.; Blennier; Blatnik; Bolling; Bosone; Buchanan; Buckley, Ill.; Buckley, N. Y.; Burke; Byrne, N. Y.; Carnahan; Cavalcante; Celler; Crosser; Davies, N. Y.; Dawson; Denton; Dilling; Donohue; Douglas; Doyle; Eberharter; Engle, Calif.; Feighan; Flood; Forand; Gorski; Granahan; Granger; Hart; Havener; Heffernan; Hollfield; Howell; Javits; Karsten; Kelly, N. Y.; Keogh; King; Klrwan; Lynch; McCarthy; McKinnon; McSweeney; Mack,

Ill.; Madden; Magee; Mansfield; Multer; Murdock; Murphy; O'Brien, Ill.; O'Brien, Mich.; O'Hara, Ill.; O'Neill; O'Sullivan; O'Toole; Philbin; Powell; Price; Ramsay; Rhodes; Rodino; Shelley; Sullivan; Tauriello; Walsh; White, Calif.; Yates.

Answered "Present", 2: McCormack; Miller, Calif.

Not voting, 108: Allen, La.; Anderson, Calif.; Barrett, Wyo.; Boggs, La.; Bolton, Ohio; Brooks; Bryson; Bulwinkle; Carlyle; Carroll; Case, S. Dak.; Chesney; Christopher; Chudoff; Clemente; Colmer; Combs; Cooper; Davenport; Deane; Delaney; Dingell; Dondero; Durham; Eaton; Engel, Mich.; Evans; Fogarty; Frazier; Furcolo; Gillette; Gilmer; Gordon; Graham; Green; Gregory; Hall, Edwin Arthur; Harden; Hare; Harris; Hébert; Heller; Hinshaw; Huber; Irving; Jackson, Calif.; Jackson, Wash.; Johnson; Jones, N. C.; Keefe; Kelley, Pa.; Kennedy; Kerr; Klein; Lane; Latham; Lodge; McGrath; McMillen, Ill.; Marcantonio; Marshall; Mason; Miles; Mitchell; Monroney; Morris; Moulder; Nelson; Norton; Patman; Pfeiffer, William L.; Phillips, Tenn.; Pickett; Plumley; Preston; Priest; Quinn; Rabaut; Regan; Richards; Rivers; Rooney; Roosevelt; Sabath; Sadowski; Sheppard; Sims; Smith, Ohio; Staggers; Stanley; Sutton; Tackett; Thompson; Tollefson; Velde; Vinson; Wagner; Wheeler; Whitaker; White, Idaho; Wickersham; Wier; Willis; Wilson, Okla.; Winstead; Wood; Woodhouse; Zablocki.

Now compare rollcall No. 197 with the rollcall on plan No. 1 that will appear later today in this RECORD:

It is beyond my conception to find out and to understand just what this is unless it is for the specific purpose that you charged at that time.

Mr. Chairman, if there is one thing that I believe in, it is to be consistent. I voted against this proposal in 1950, and I am going to be consistent and vote against it now because I think it is bad. I think it is dangerous. I think it offers much danger for the future—more than has been exposed here today. I am terribly disappointed that the committee did not have more extensive hearings on the proposal. I think that is what has brought about the confusion here today. I think if my good Republican friends will look at their vote, and look at their word, they will be consistent and vote down this reorganization plan.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have always, prior to coming here, looked upon the opportunity of serving in the Congress of the United States as one of the finest privileges afforded a citizen. I have always cherished the thought that one day I might have the privilege of serving in this honorable body. Since childhood I have thought of the Congress of the United States as the greatest deliberative body on earth, composed of men of action and also men of thought and of purpose, men who were sincerely interested in making a careful study of the matters that come before them, and who, as a result of thorough study and deliberation, would take such action as they felt was for the best interests of the people of America.

I do not believe the passage of House Joint Resolution 223 at this time will be serving the best interests of America for a number of reasons, only a few which

I can mention in the short time permitted me.

The reorganization plan which this resolution seeks to approve was submitted by the President of the United States on March 12, 1953, I believe, and on that day it was referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed. A hearing was held on Monday, March 16, before the Committee on Government Operations of which I happen to be a member. It was only yesterday, March 17, just before the convening of yesterday's session of this body that this resolution was reported out of committee. The record of the hearing on March 16 reached our respective offices just a short time before we came to this session at noon. I seriously doubt that any Member of this body has had the opportunity of reading that record of the testimony presented at the hearing, and yet in so short a period of time, this matter is presented today for final disposition. In my opinion, it is not the American way of disposing of legislation. It is not the right way, regardless of its merits.

Just a few weeks ago I had the opportunity of supporting H. R. 1979 extending the reorganization authority of the President. I supported that piece of legislation with great enthusiasm because during my campaign I advocated more economy and efficiency in government, less extravagance, and the elimination of unnecessary bureaucracies in Washington. The people of America are calling upon us to eliminate unnecessary expenditures and to bring about economy in our governmental operations. I think it is appropriate for us in thinking upon this legislation to give ourselves sufficient time to determine whether or not this resolution approving Reorganization Plan No. 1 will bring about a portion of the result so long sought by the people of America.

I say I supported the reorganization proposal wholeheartedly, thinking and believing at the time that the President would submit to this Congress a reorganization plan which would spell out the method and the means of eliminating unnecessary agencies and jobs and of reducing expenditures and promoting efficiency in government. Lo and behold, when I read the plan I discovered that it calls upon us to look into the minds and into the hearts of the people who are to administer the plan or the program. We are to rely exclusively upon their attitudes of mind and of heart and their promises and commitments to us through the Committee on Government Operations. There is not one provision which gives assurance of the result which the American people expect and the result which I have already alluded to. As a matter of fact, the plan itself and the testimony of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the head of the Federal Security Agency, Mrs. Hobby, tends to show that instead of reducing expenditures we will be increasing it by the addition of highly paid individuals. I was disappointed at the hearing to discover also that the witnesses who testified in behalf of this plan were unable to

offer any tangible evidence that it would accomplish its purpose of more economy within the Agency and greater efficiency of operation. Most assuredly, the very able Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the charming and able head to be of this new executive department gave assurances that they would try to carry out the purpose of the plan, and I believe they were sincere in their statements. But ours is and should forever be a government of law and not of men. The best way to receive assurances is to have a law that makes the desired result mandatory and to have administrative heads such as Mr. Dodge and Mrs. Hobby who will sincerely administer the law.

If given sufficient time to study this proposal I might be inclined to support it because of a belief that it should be given Cabinet status. However, there are serious questions in my mind as to what we might expect. I believe in centralizing responsibility to a certain extent but the centralization of authority in this plan, as I have studied it, may well open the door to the creation of more agencies and the employment of additional people. If this plan is adopted, I hope that we will not one day wake up and find that such is true.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am not standing here in opposition to this resolution primarily because of questions in my mind about this reorganization plan. As a matter of fact, I had not anticipated speaking upon the resolution. I am concerned and seriously concerned at the precedent we may be setting, or if a precedent has heretofore been set, at the danger of continuing a precedent which makes exceptions to legislation which has been studied and enacted into law, such as the reorganization act which permits Reorganization Plan No. 1 to become effective upon the expiration of a period of 60 calendar days following the date of submission unless a resolution of disapproval is adopted by a majority of the authorized membership either of this body or the Senate.

What was the purpose of this 60-day rule provided in the reorganization act? Was it a perfunctory and useless provision inserted in the act as superfluous? To me it had a significant purpose and a meritorious one. It has been so well described by others who have preceded me.

If you pass this resolution and deprive any individual Member of this House of the opportunity of making a careful study of this plan and even going over to the Federal Security Agency, if he wants to, to find out just what is taking place; and if you take from any Member of this body the opportunity of filing a resolution of disapproval within the 60-day period, and getting a hearing, then you are doing the dangerous thing of opening the door to the possibility that a majority, of whichever party may happen to be in control, may take advantage of the rule and rush legislation through, legislation of even greater importance than this, before it is thoroughly studied, and thereby do a grave injustice to the people of America and deprive the

individual Member of the privilege which was purposely granted him in the reorganization bill. I say to you in all sincerity that, regardless of the merits of the reorganization plan, this resolution should be defeated. As I have said, I have serious doubts about the plan. I will not say I would not support it after more careful study. But even Mr. Dodge, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in his testimony before the committee, made the statement that neither he nor others in charge have had enough experience thus far to be able to assure the committee that one dollar would be saved. He simply gave promises which I have previously referred to. If you will permit this matter to remain open for a period of 60 days, as was the original intention or as should have been the intention, every Member of the House will be given an opportunity to read the record of the testimony and to study the matter more carefully, and Mr. Dodge and Mrs. Hobby will have an opportunity to get that experience which they do not now have, and as a result of their experience the President may even be able to submit a reorganization plan which in and of itself offers tangible evidence and tangible phraseology—something that we can read—which will be convincing to us that economy and efficiency will be the result.

Let me repeat I am not opposing the reorganization plan except as opposition to this resolution may be so construed. I am simply saying that this resolution should not pass and that I am not convinced as yet by the greater weight of the evidence that Reorganization Plan No. 1 will accomplish the desired results.

I think we might well insist upon something more tangible supported by evidence of experience. May I repeat what I said in support of legislation giving the President reorganization authority:

Reorganization is necessary. It can result in a substantial reduction of expenditures and of our tax burden. It can result in more efficiency in government. Should it be undertaken by the President because of a desire to make provision for patronage for an untold number of supporters, then it is doomed to failure and it could be a crime against the American people. If, however, reorganization of the executive branch is attempted by the President in a nonpartisan way, without thought of his party affiliation, without fear of political repercussions if certain supporters of his, or friends of his supporters, lose their jobs or places of trust; if it is attempted by him vigorously and honestly, as I believe it will be attempted, it can well result in substantial improvement and efficiency of the executive arm of government and in substantial reduction of our expenditures, both at home and abroad.

However, let us be sure that reorganization is accomplished pursuant to well defined law, and within reasonable limitations, and not just according to the good intentions of men. Let us forever maintain the reputation of this great body for giving all of its Members—representing the grass roots of our land—the opportunity, not just to be heard, but to study legislation, to deliberate upon it for at least a reasonable period of time before acting. Let us be democratic, and regardless of our party affiliation, let us

act upon all legislation in the true American way—the way of the founders of this great Nation.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have several more amendments, but I have had some discussion with Members, and I understand some of the Members want to catch a plane at 5 o'clock. In deference to the fact that I think all the points have been adequately made as to the lack of wisdom in this method of handling a Presidential reorganization plan, I shall not offer my amendments in order to save time. The opposition we have made today has been in the nature of a defense of the procedures outlined in the Reorganization Act of 1949. I believe we have demonstrated that hasty action, such as we have witnessed today, is ill-advised and dangerous to the future of reorganization by Presidential plan. I trust that future plans will be handled under the careful procedures set forth in the Reorganization Act of 1949.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement made by the gentleman from California, I wonder if we might not arrive at time for debate on the bill. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the bill and all amendments thereto close at the expiration of the time allowed the gentleman from Nebraska who I see is on his feet.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have about 3 minutes.

Mr. HALLECK. I will modify the request, Mr. Chairman, and ask unanimous consent that all debate on the bill and all amendments thereto close in 8 minutes, the last 3 minutes to go to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. HARRIS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KEATING, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 223 providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, pursuant to House Resolution 179, he reported the joint resolution back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 291, nays 85, answered “present” 3, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 17] YEAS—291		
Adair	Fogarty	Merrow
Addonizio	Ford	Metcalf
Allen, Calif.	Forrester	Miller, Md.
Allen, Ill.	Frazier	Miller, Nebr.
Andresen,	Frelinghuysen	Miller, N. Y.
August H.	Friedel	Morano
Angell	Fulton	Morgan
Arends	Gamble	Morrison
Auchincloss	Garmatz	Moss
Ayres	Gary	Mumm
Bailey	Gathings	Murray
Baker	Gavin	Neal
Bates	Gentry	Nelson
Battle	George	Nicholson
Beamer	Golden	Norblad
Becker	Goodwin	Oakman
Belcher	Graham	O'Brien, Mich.
Bender	Granahan	Osmers
Bennett, Mich.	Gubser	Ostertag
Bentley	Gwynn	Passman
Bentsen	Hagen, Minn.	Patman
Berry	Hale	Patterson
Betts	Haley	Pelly
Bishop	Halleck	Perkins
Boland	Harden	Pfost
Bolton,	Harrison, Nebr.	Philbin
Frances P.	Harrison, Wyo.	Phillips
Bolton, Oliver P.	Harvey	Pilcher
Bonin	Hays, Ark.	Pillion
Bosch	Heselton	Poff
Bow	Hess	Polk
Bramblett	Hiestand	Priest
Bray	Hill	Prouty
Brooks, La.	Hillelson	Radwan
Brooks, Tex.	Hillings	Ray
Brown, Ga.	Hinshaw	Rayburn
Brown, Ohio	Hoeven	Reams
Brownson	Hoffman, Ill.	Reece, Tenn.
Broyhill	Holmes	Reed, Ill.
Budge	Holt	Rees, Kans.
Burdick	Horan	Rhodes, Ariz.
Busbey	Hosmer	Rhodes, Pa.
Bush	Howell	Riehman
Byrd	Hruska	Riley
Byrnes, Wis.	Hyde	Roberts
Canfield	Ikard	Robison, Ky.
Carnahan	Jackson	Rodino
Carrigg	James	Rogers, Colo.
Cederberg	Jarman	Rogers, Fla.
Celler	Javits	Rogers, Mass.
Chelf	Jenkins	Rooney
Chenoweth	Johnson	Roosevelt
Church	Jonas, Ill.	St. George
Clardy	Jonas, N. C.	Saylor
Clevenger	Judd	Schenck
Cole, Mo.	Kean	Scherer
Coon	Kearney	Scott
Cooper	Keating	Scribner
Corbett	Kee	Scudder
Cotton	Kelly, N. Y.	Secrest
Coudert	Kersten, Wis.	Seely-Brown
Cretella	Kilburn	Short
Crumpacker	Kilday	Simpson, Ill.
Cunningham	King, Calif.	Simpson, Pa.
Curtis, Mass.	King, Pa.	Small
Curtis, Mo.	Kirwan	Smith, Va.
Curtis, Nebr.	Klein	Spence
Dague	Kluczynski	Springer
Davis, Tenn.	Knox	Stauffer
Davis, Wis.	Krueger	Stringfellow
Dawson, Utah	Laird	Sullivan
Dempsey	Latham	Taber
Derounian	LeCompte	Talle
Devereux	Lesinski	Taylor
D'Ewart	Long	Teague
Dies	Lovre	Thomas
Dollinger	Lyle	Thompson, La.
Dolliver	McCarthy	Thompson,
Dondero	McConnell	Mich.
Donohue	McCulloch	Thompson, Tex.
Dorn, N. Y.	McDonough	Thornberry
Edmondson	McGregor	Tollefson
Elliott	McMillan	Utt
Engle	McVey	Van Pelt
Evins	Mack, Wash.	Van Zandt
Fallon	Madden	Velde
Feighan	Mahon	Vinson
Fenton	Mailliard	Vorys
Fernandez	Martin, Iowa	Vursell
Fino	Matthews	Wainwright
Fisher	Meader	Walter
	Merrill	Wampler

Warburton	Williams, N. Y.	Wolverton
Watts	Willis	Yorty
Weichel	Wilson, Calif.	Young
Wharton	Wilson, Ind.	Younger
Wickersham	Wilson, Tex.	Zablocki
Widnall	Withers	
Wigglesworth	Wolcott	

NAYS—85

Abbitt	Grant	Norrell
Abernethy	Gregory	O'Brien, Ill.
Albert	Gross	O'Hara, Ill.
Alexander	Hand	O'Hara, Minn.
Andersen,	Hardy	O'Konski
H. Carl	Harris	O'Neill
Andrews	Harrison, Va.	Patten
Aspinall	Hays, Ohio	Powell
Barden	Herlong	Preston
Bennett, Fla.	Holifield	Reed, N. Y.
Bonner	Holtzman	Richards
Buchanan	Jensen	Robeson, Va.
Burleson	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Tex.
Byrne, Pa.	Jones, N. C.	Selden
Camp	Karsten, Mo.	Sheppard
Carlyle	Kearns	Shuford
Chudoff	Landrum	Sikes
Colmer	Lane	Smith, Kans.
Condon	Lanham	Smith, Wis.
Cooley	Lantaff	Staggers
Davis, Ga.	Lucas	Steed
Dawson, Ill.	Mack, Ill.	Trimble
Deane	Marshall	Whitten
Dowdy	Mason	Wier
Eberharter	Miller, Calif.	Williams, Miss.
Ellsworth	Miller, Kans.	Winstead
Fine	Mills	Withrow
Fountain	Mollohan	Yates
Gordon	Multer	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Hoffman, Mich.	Magnuson	Smith, Miss.
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NOT VOTING—52

Barrett	Doyle	O'Brien, N. Y.
Blatnik	Durham	Poage
Boggs	Forand	Poulson
Bolling	Green	Price
Boykin	Hagen, Calif.	Rabaut
Buckley	Hart	Rains
Campbell	Hébert	Regan
Cannon	Heller	Rivers
Case	Hope	Sadlak
Chatham	Hull	Shafer
Chiperfield	Hunter	Sheehan
Cole, N. Y.	Jones, Mo.	Shelley
Crosser	Kelley, Pa.	Sleminski
Delaney	Keogh	Sutton
Dingell	McCormack	Westland
Dodd	McIntire	Wheeler
Donovan	Machrowicz	
Dorn, S. C.	Moulder	

So the House joint resolution was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Westland for, with Mr. Smith of Mississippi against.

Mr. Dodd for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. McCormack for, with Mr. Campbell against.

Mr. Chatham for, with Mr. Price against.

Mr. Boggs for, with Mr. Rains against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Shelley against.

Mr. McIntire for, with Mr. Moulder against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Poulson with Mr. Rabaut.

Mr. Sadlak with Mr. Hart.

Mr. Hope with Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Case with Mr. Forand.

Mr. Chiperfield with Mr. O'Brien of New York.

Mr. Cole of New York with Mr. Barrett.

Mr. Hunter with Mr. Heller.

Mr. Shafer with Mr. Delaney.

Mr. Sheehan with Mr. Buckley.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Westland. If present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I therefore change my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 206. Joint resolution to authorize the Clerk of the House of Representatives to furnish certain electrical or mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER TRANSFERRED

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Speaker, I had a special order of 30 minutes for today. I ask unanimous consent that it may be transferred to tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. VAN ZANDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

DEPRESSION IN THE WESTERN MINING STATES

(Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include a resolution passed by the Legislature of Utah.)

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today I have submitted to the Clerk a joint resolution adopted by the State Senate and House of Representatives of Utah. A similar resolution was submitted recently from the Colorado Legislature. The subject matter is the same. The documents call the attention of Congress to the fact that a rapidly spreading depression—and I use that word advisedly—is hitting the western mining States.

Thousands of miners are out of work and their unemployment-compensation benefits have run out. Thousands of small-business men—barbers, grocers, pharmacists—whose livelihood depends upon mining payrolls are in dire straits. And what is more serious, mines which have for more than 50 years supplied the

rich output which has made this Nation great are closed down, their underground workings gradually filling with water.

I draw the attention of this plighted in Utah to Congress because both directly and indirectly, Congress is responsible for bringing the situation about. Utah miners are out of a job not because of grasping mine owners; not because of avaricious labor leaders; not because of failing ore supply. They idle because the preceding Congresses and administration have followed policies calculated to make boom towns in French Morocco, and ghost towns in Utah, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, and the rest of the mining States.

Let me give you an example. Beginning next month, our Government is committed to buy zinc from a firm in Peru—the Volcan Mining Co. It is committed to pay this foreign firm 17½ cents per pound for this zinc for a period of 3 years. The current market price for zinc is 11¼ cents per pound. Our mines in Utah could operate nicely if they could get 17½ cents—they cannot. They must compete on the free market with foreign zinc production our Nation paid to develop. The Peruvian firm, conversely, could get along nicely with their 50 cents per day labor by selling zinc at 11¼ cents, but it does not have to. Our Government buys Peruvian zinc for 17½ cents. We have a similar contract with a Mexican zinc producer. Our mines close. Theirs operate. Our country pays 5½ cents to 6½ cents more than necessary for zinc.

I asked the Office of Defense Mobilization to justify these contracts. Acting Director Arthur S. Flemming wrote back:

The assistance in all cases was justified before the contracts were approved based upon a study of the then determined future requirements—prospective supply and the determined stockpile objective.

In other and simpler words: "It looked like a good deal at the time."

This is just one example of the effects of a program—dimly perceived through a cloudy crystal ball—that has brought a great American industry to its knees. Loans are granted foreign mines; tax considerations are given to those who invest in foreign mining development; technical assistance granted—all they want—free of charge.

We who are from districts whose miners have lost their jobs because of these policies are, of course, vitally concerned. We have countless letters urging action. But we want more than sympathy from the rest of the country. The rest of the country is vitally involved.

Let me show you how vitally you are involved in Utah's mines. This country needs strategic metal production. That was one of the reasons the administration gave for adopting the program that has brought domestic zinc-lead mining to the brink of disaster. What has the program accomplished?

A year ago we produced a quarter of our requirements in antimony. Now we import it all. The antimony mine at Stibnite, Idaho, is shut down. Its 300

workers scattered in search of other jobs. Domestic antimony production has been destroyed just as effectively as if Communists had taken over the mine.

In 1943, this Nation produced all the quicksilver we needed and supplied all that required by our allies. We now import 80 percent.

What has happened to antimony is happening to zinc and lead. Our mines are shut down. Our workers are leaving lifetime jobs for new occupations.

There are boomtowns in French Morocco, Peru, and Mexico. They should be booming. They have been given by our Government a large segment of the industry that made this country the strongest Nation in the world. But, remember, they not only get our mining industry. Our steel plants, our jet-engine factories, and our brass foundries go too. The Defense Department does not know it, but in reality these production facilities could just as well be scattered physically around the world as to be wholly dependent upon the rest of the world for their raw materials.

Shortly a bill will be introduced in Congress to give our mines the protection they need to keep this country from being dependent upon the rest of the world for many of her vital metals. It will not be a tariff measure, really. It will be a bill to maintain the defense and productive capacity of this Nation.

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to approve legislation designed to provide a stabilized market for the products of western mines

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring therein):

Whereas the base metal mining industry of the United States has suffered serious curtailment, and is threatened with further curtailment, through dumping of lead and zinc from low-wage foreign countries; and

Whereas the domestic lead and zinc miner has suffered from the effects of currency devaluation and the monopolistic practices of foreign governments in the purchase and sale of metals; and

Whereas Utah, as well as many other sections of the United States, is in a large measure dependent upon the new wealth created by the mining and processing of these metals for the maintenance of its economy and for the purchasing of commodities needed by Utahans but not produced in Utah; and

Whereas unemployment and loss of production caused by dumping from low-wage countries is depriving local, county and State governments of much needed tax income, and

Whereas the American taxpayer has been called upon to finance the expansion of foreign production of metals and minerals in competition with home production to the detriment of the development of reserves vitally needed in this country for national security; and

Whereas propaganda from Washington during recent years has endeavored, without foundation, to place this country in a have-not class, to the end that tariffs on basic commodities, including metals, should be abandoned: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States be and is hereby memorialized to approve legislation for the stabilizing of the market for metals at prices consistent with the prevailing domestic economic level through the

enactment of constructive legislation providing for a sliding scale stabilization import tax. This legislation will promote the development of our natural resources and protect our domestic economy in the interest of national security; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Utah be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to send copies of this concurrent memorial to the President of the United States, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, to the Senators and Congressmen representing the State of Utah in the National Congress and to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

CORRECTION

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, rollcall No. 17, at which I was present and voted "Yea," does not record my vote. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD so show.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

TUTTLE CREEK DAM, KANS.

(Mr. MILLER of Kansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include a Senate resolution and a letter.)

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, we have heard here this afternoon and a good many times heretofore that the membership on both sides of the main aisle are very much in favor of a balanced budget and the saving of money in the operation of the Government and at all possible places.

Fifteen years ago, at a time when there was much unemployment in the United States and when the Federal Government was casting about for suitable projects upon which to furnish work for men out of a job, Congress authorized the construction of a dam across the Big Blue River near Manhattan, Kans. No appropriations were made to implement this project until July of 1952. The people of the first congressional district of Kansas, in which this project is located, by a decided vote disapproved the construction of this dam when they elected me to Congress last November.

A week ago the Kansas State Senate passed a resolution memorializing the Congress to order the immediate cessation of construction work on this dam. This dam was laid out by the Army engineers and is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. I have introduced into this chamber H. R. 2730 requesting that construction of the Tuttle Creek Dam be abandoned.

The senate resolution to which I referred follows:

"Senate Resolution 19

"Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to take immediate action to halt the preliminary work now in progress for the construction of Tuttle Creek Dam on the Big Blue River in Kansas until certain debatable issues have been resolved

"Whereas during recent years studies and research in flood-control methods have evolved new theories and practices for the effective and economical control of flood water; and

"Whereas the construction of Tuttle Creek Dam may not control flood waters to a measure commensurate with the cost and damages occasioned by and resulting from such construction; and

"Whereas the report of the independent board of engineers appointed by the Governor of Kansas, in conjunction with the Kansas industrial development commission, recommends that the said Tuttle Creek Dam should not be constructed and that more modern methods of flood control should be initiated for the prevention of flood damage on the Kansas river: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, That we respectfully urge, request, and memorialize the Congress of the United States to take immediate action to halt the preliminary work now in progress for the construction of Tuttle Creek Dam on the Big Blue River in Kansas until debatable issues have been resolved, as recommended in the report of the independent board of engineers appointed by the Governor of Kansas; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, each Member of the Congress of the United States, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget of the United States."

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, and was adopted by that body March 9, 1953.

FRED GALL,

President of the Senate.
SIDNEY MARGARET GARDINER,
Secretary of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order to say that it is proposed that the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill will be called up for consideration tomorrow. I do not know whether it will be controversial or not. It is possible it may be in a particular or two at least; however, it is hoped it will not take us too long to dispose of it.

I just want to put the membership on notice that it will be called on tomorrow.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, at the time of the last rollcall I was in the actual performance of congressional duties elsewhere. On inquiry as to what the bells were for, I was erroneously informed, so I was not here in time to be recorded. If I had been present I would have voted "yea" and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD so show.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

THE BRAVES MOVE TO MILWAUKEE

(Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Milwaukee is a big league town. We have been doing big things in Milwaukee for many years and our city has

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of
4 1953, submitted to the Congress on March 12, 1953, shall
5 take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this
6 joint resolution, and its approval by the President, notwithstanding
7 the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949,
8 as amended, except that section 9 of such Act shall apply
9 to such reorganization plan and to the reorganization made
10 thereby.

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

83d CONGRESS 1st SESSION **H. J. RES. 223**

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

MARCH 20, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued Mar. 24, 1953
For actions of Mar. 23, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 50

CONTENTS.

Adjournment.....	6,9	Forestry.....	15	Reclamation.....	5,12
Appropriations.....	1	Hawaii statehood.....	22	Reorganization.....	2
Crop insurance.....	19	Livestock industry.....	3,20	St. Lawrence waterway.....	4
Daylight-saving time.....	11	Loans, farm.....	17	Telephones, rural.....	1
Electrification, rural.....	1,4	Missouri Basin.....	4	Textiles.....	7
Extension Service.....	24	Personnel.....	14	Trade, foreign.....	21
Farm program.....	16,26	Pricing.....	13	Treaties.....	25
Flammable fabrics.....	18	Purchasing.....	23	War-risk insurance.....	10
Flood control.....	8				

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate took final congressional action on 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. Sens. Maybank and Canehart and Rep. Brown, Ga., introduced bills to authorize war-risk insurance for exports of cotton, etc. Rep. Metcalf introduced bill to expand ~~repre~~-insurance program. Rep. Horan introduced emergency farm loan bill. Senate committee reported measure for FSA reorganization.

SENATE

1. **SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3053. In view of the House action reported in Digest 48, the Senate receded from its amendment to transfer lending authority from the rural-electrification program to the rural-telephone program. (pp. 2291-3.) For items of interest to this Department, see Digest 43. This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. **REORGANIZATION.** The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 223, providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1, to create a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall become effective 10 days after enactment of this joint resolution (S. Rept. 128)(p. 2263). Sen. Chavez spoke in favor of the Plan (pp. 2290-1).
3. **LIVESTOCK.** Sen. Schoeppel inserted a series of resolutions of the Kansas Livestock Assn. (pp. 2261-2).
4. **MISSOURI BASIN; RURAL ELECTRIFICATION; ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.** Sen. Langer inserted a N. Dak. Legislature memorial favoring development of the Missouri River Basin, extension of REA benefits, and construction of the St. Lawrence waterway (p. 2261).
5. **RECLAMATION.** Received a Colo. Legislature memorial favoring the Colorado River project (pp. 2259-60).
6. **ADJOURNED** until Wed., Mar. 25 (p. 2295).

HOUSE

7. TEXTILES. Rep. Lane criticized Defense Department delays in purchasing textiles in New England (pp. 2338-9).
8. FLOOD CONTROL. Received a Kans. Legislature memorial opposing Tuttle Creek Dam (p. 2344).
9. ADJOURNED until Wed., Mar. 25 (p. 2342).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. WAR-RISK INSURANCE. S. 1413, by Sen. Maybank (for himself and Sen. Capehart), and H. R. 4147, by Rep. Brown (Ga.), to authorize the Export-Import Bank to make war-risk insurance available to exporters for the warehousing of cotton and other products in foreign countries pending sale; to Banking and Currency Committee (pp. 2263, 2343).
11. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. S. 1419, by Sen. Case, to permit the D. C. Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time this year and in the future; to D. C. Committee (p. 2263).
12. RECLAMATION. S. 1438, authorizing a dam and works on the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon; to Public Works Committee (p. 2263). Remarks of Sen. Malone, author (pp. 2294-5).
13. PRICING. H. R. 4170, by Rep. Walter, to define the application of the Clayton and FTC Acts to certain pricing practices; to Judiciary Committee (p. 2344).
14. PERSONNEL. H. R. 4148, by Rep. Broyhill, to repeal certain provisions which impose requirements and limitations with respect to appointments, promotions, and other personnel transactions in or outside the competitive civil service; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2343).
15. FORESTRY. H. R. 4150, by Rep. Coon, providing that 5% of national forest receipts may be used by local government units for recreation resources; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2343).
16. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 4157, by Rep. Hope, "to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949"; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2343).
17. FARM LOANS. H. R. 4158, by Rep. Horan, to extend for 5 years the authority of the Secretary to make RACC-type loans; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2343).
18. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. H. R. 4159, by Rep. Johnson, to prohibit interstate commerce in flammable fabrics; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 2343).
19. CROP INSURANCE. H. R. 4162, by Rep. Metcalf, to extend for 4 years the authority of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to expand its coverage into additional counties; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2343).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY. Sen. Schoeppel inserted the report and recommendations to the Secretary, of the Livestock Industry Conference Committee as adopted by the Kansas Livestock Association (pp. A1537-8).

CREATING A DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

MARCH 23, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mrs. SMITH of Maine, from the Committee on Government Operations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 223]

The Committee on Government Operations, having considered the resolution, House Joint Resolution 223, providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, proposing the creation of an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, submitted to the Congress by the President on March 12, 1953, shall take effect 10 days after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, reports favorably thereon, without amendments, and recommends that it do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the joint resolution is to expedite the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, which defines a new administrative status for Federal activities in the fields of health, education, and social security. Under the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, reorganization plans take effect upon the expiration of the first period of 60 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress following the date on which the plan is transmitted; but only if, between the date of transmittal and the expiration of such 60-day period there has not been passed by either of the 2 Houses, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the authorized membership of that House, a resolution stating in substance that that House does not favor the reorganization plan.

The adoption of House Joint Resolution 223 would have the effect of waiving the 60-day requirement, and would permit the plan to become effective within 10 days after its approval by the President. The committee, in recommending favorable action on House Joint Resolution 223, considered the fact that a number of similar proposals

to elevate the Federal Security Agency to departmental status have been repeatedly considered and extensively debated in the Congress and all the issues involved are fully known to Members of the Senate. It was, therefore, held that, if the plan meets with the approval of the House and the Senate as has been indicated by the hearings, it was desirable that every effort be made to expedite the reorganization and improvement of the administration of the functions now vested in the Federal Security Agency through the advancement of the normal effective date of the plan.

The President stated in his message accompanying the plan that its purpose is to improve the administration of vital health, education, and social security functions now being carried on in the Federal Security Agency by giving them departmental status, and that "such action is demanded by the importance and magnitude of these functions, which affect the well-being of millions of our citizens." He further pointed out that he has taken action toward giving proper recognition to these activities by requesting the attendance of the present head of the Federal Security Agency at Cabinet meetings. Plan No. 1 of 1953 has been submitted to the Congress in order to implement fully this administrative policy, and with the view to giving adequate recognition to these essential Federal functions. The adoption of House Joint Resolution 223 would be a further step toward the expedition of the recommendations of the President.

HEARINGS

Joint hearings were held on House Joint Resolution 223, and on Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, by the House and Senate Committees on Government Operations on March 16, 1953, in order to expedite action and to conserve the time of Government witnesses and members of both committees. Witnesses appearing at this hearing included the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Federal Security Administrator, representatives of the American Medical Association, and of the American Pharmaceutical Association. In addition, there were a number of statements filed by interested groups favoring the plan, which were incorporated in the record. The Subcommittee on Reorganization of the Senate Committee on Government Operations held additional hearings on the resolution on March 23, 1953, to permit others who had indicated opposition to the plan or the resolution to present their views.

The hearings developed the fact that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 meets with general public approval, and constitutes an important step toward the improvement of the administration of vital health, education, and social-security functions now administered by the Federal Security Agency. A majority of the witnesses agreed that the importance and magnitude of these Federal functions warranted immediate action toward elevating the Federal Security Agency to a departmental status with the head of such agency attaining the same rank as other department heads.

BACKGROUND

Proposals for the integration of major Federal activities designed to promote health and educational activities, and social and economic security, have been advanced repeatedly by Presidents of the United States during the last 30 years. The establishment of a Department of Education and Welfare was recommended by President Harding in 1923. President Hoover, in 1932, proposed the grouping of the health, education, and recreation functions in the Department of the Interior. A Committee on Administrative Management appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt also recommended the creation of a Department of Social Welfare in 1937. President Truman recommended the elevation of the Federal Security Agency's functions to a departmental status on five separate occasions, beginning in 1946, submitting reorganization plans incorporating related proposals in 1949 and 1950.

The Federal Security Agency was established under the reorganization authority granted to the President under the Reorganization Act of 1939 (plan No. I, effective July 1, 1939), and additional activities relating to welfare were transferred to the Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan No. IV in 1940 and by plan No. 2 of 1946. In addition to these improvements emanating from four Presidents of the United States, the Congress has given consideration to a number of legislative proposals for the establishment of such a department. In 1947, this committee reported favorably a bill, S. 140, sponsored by Senators Taft and Fulbright, providing for the establishment of a Department of Health, Education, and Security, which failed of approval by the Congress.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1949

Two previous plans have been submitted under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1949, both of which were disapproved by the Congress. The first of these, plan No. 1 of 1949, changed the name of the Federal Security Agency to a Department of Welfare, and vested all of the functions of both the Administrator and the constituent agencies in the Secretary. The plan consolidated all health, education, and welfare functions under a new Department, and authorized the Secretary to transfer or realine the departmental structure and all activities as he might determine.

Opponents of plan No. 1 of 1949 stressed the fact that, in view of the size and cost of welfare activities of the proposed new department, and the lack of safeguarding provisions, its approval might permit the subjugation of health and education activities to those of welfare functions. The Congress has long insisted on the separation of policy determinations pertaining to health and education in regard to their relationship to Federal social security and welfare activities. In carrying out this policy, adequate statutory limitations have been included in basic legislative authorizations to insure that the Federal functions performed in health and educational fields would be carried out as provided by law. Special emphasis has consistently been placed upon the independence of administration of these Federal activities, and to insure that they are not in any way subjugated to other factors having to do with different, although related, problems.

The Senate held that it would be contrary to the public interest to vest such statutory functions in a Cabinet officer, without proper safeguards to insure that the administration of these different programs would be carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress, and adopted a resolution of disapproval (S. Res. 147, 81st Cong.) by a vote of 60 to 32 on August 16, 1949, which made the plan inoperative.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950

The President submitted a new plan (No. 27 of 1950) on May 31, 1950, for the creation of a Department of Health, Education, and Security, which was proposed with a view to overcoming some of the objections to plan No. 1 of 1949. This plan, although differing in some respects from plan No. 1 of 1953 presently under consideration, contained similar provisions designed to insure the separation of functions relating to health and education from those of social security and public welfare. The House adopted a resolution of disapproval (H. Res. 647, 81st Cong.) on July 10, 1950, by a vote of 249 to 71. Similar action had been recommended to the Senate by a majority of the members of this committee (S. Rept. 1943, 81st Cong.). This action was based upon three principal factors:

1. The contention that it would greatly enhance the influence of the then Federal Security Administrator, who had been generally recognized as the leading advocate of a national compulsory health insurance program, to which there was pronounced opposition in the Congress. Opponents of the plan contended that to elevate this official to a Cabinet status would considerably increase the prestige of his position and authority toward advancement of a program to which the Congress had repeatedly expressed opposition.

2. That action on Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950 would be premature, pending further consideration of recommendations of the Hoover Commission relating to the improvement of Federal medical services and the possible creation of a Department of Health, which were then under study by various committees of the Congress.

3. Vesting in the Secretary all authority over supply, budgeting, accounting, library, and legal services, and other activities common to the Department's diversified agencies, would deprive the Office of Education and the Surgeon General of any voice in the direction of those important matters; that veto by the Secretary of agency budget requests could very well curtail, seriously impede, and interfere with the operations of educational and medical programs.

The following is a summation of the various proposals contained in plan No. 1 of 1953, in relation to plan No. 1 of 1949 and plan No. 27 of 1950, prepared by the staff of this committee:

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COMPARISON OF REORGANIZATION PLANS ELEVATING THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY TO DEPARTMENT STATUS

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1949

PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950

1. Creates a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with Secretary of Cabinet status, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Salary same as other Cabinet members (\$322,500).

2. Creates an Under Secretary and two assistant secretaries to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to perform such functions as the Secretary may prescribe. Salaries at rate provided by law for similar positions (\$17,500 and \$15,000, respectively). The Under Secretary (or, during the absence or disability of the Under Secretary, an assistant secretary) shall act as Secretary during the absence or disability of the Secretary.

3. Provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a special assistant to the Secretary (Health and medical affairs) from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide nongovernmental experience, who shall review health and medical programs of the Department, and advise the Secretary with respect to such programs; and shall receive compensation at rate now or hereafter provided by law for assistant secretaries (\$15,000).

Provides for changing the name of the Federal Security Agency to a Department of Welfare, with a Secretary of Cabinet status to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Salary, \$15,000 per annum.

Provides for the appointment of an Under Secretary and three assistant secretaries, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, to perform such functions as the Secretary shall direct. Compensation provided at the rate of \$10,330 per annum, or at such other rates as may be prescribed for similar positions in the executive departments.

No similar provision in this plan.

Creates a Department of Health, Education and Security, with Secretary of Cabinet status, to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Salary same as other Cabinet members

Provides for the appointment of an Under Secretary and an assistant secretary for health, education, and security, each of whom shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, to perform such duties as the Secretary may prescribe, and to receive compensation at rates provided by law for similar positions.

Authorizes appointment of an administrative assistant secretary of health, education and security, by the Secretary, with the approval of the President, under the classified civil service, with compensation at the rate of \$14,000 per annum. Establishes in the Department the offices of—

1. Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.
2. Commissioner of Education.
3. Commissioner of Social Security.

Prescribes that at the Surgeon General shall be the head of the Public Health Service, the Commissioner of Education shall head the Office of Education, the Commissioner of Social Security to head the Social Security Administration; each of whom shall perform all functions concerning health, education, and social security and public welfare, respectively, as may be required by law, or, as the Secretary may prescribe pursuant to law.

COMPARISON OF REORGANIZATION PLANS ELEVATING THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY TO DEPARTMENTAL STATUS—Continued

6 CREATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953

4. Provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Social Security, who shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and who shall perform such functions concerning social security and public welfare as the Secretary may prescribe, and be paid at the rate fixed by law for grade GS-18 of the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 (\$14,800).
5. All functions of Federal Security Administrator are transferred to the Secretary, and all agencies of Federal Security Agency, together with their respective functions, personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds, are transferred to the Department.
6. Authorizes Secretary to make such provisions as he deems appropriate, and authorizes performance of any of the functions of the Secretary by any other officer, or by any agency or employee, of the Department.

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1949

No comparable provision.

PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950

The Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of Social Security shall each report directly to the Secretary; have professional qualifications, experience and training appropriate to the duties of their office; be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and receive compensation at the rate of \$14,800 per annum. (Permits appointment of Surgeon General from the Commissioned Regular Corps of the Public Health Service.)

All functions of the Federal Security Administrator are transferred to the Secretary. All functions existing in the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and of the Commissioner of Education are transferred to the Surgeon General and the Commissioner of Education respectively.

All the functions of the Department of Welfare and of all offices and constituent units thereof, including all the functions of the Federal Security Administrator, are consolidated in the Secretary of Welfare.

Authorizes the Secretary of Welfare to delegate to any officer or employee or to any bureau or other organization unit of the Department designated by him such of his functions as he deems appropriate, except that the function of promulgating or approving regulations may be delegated only to the Under Secretary or an Assistant Secretary.

The Secretary is authorized to make such provisions as he shall deem appropriate to authorize performance by any other officer, or by any agency employee of the Department of any functions of the Secretary.

7. Authorizes the Secretary to establish central administrative services in the fields of procurement, budgeting, accounting, personnel, library, legal, and other services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department; to effect such transfers within the Department of the personnel, property, records, and funds available for use in connection with administrative service activities as the Secretary may deem necessary; provided that no professional or substantive function vested by law in any officer shall be removed from the jurisdiction of such officer.

No comparable provision.

The Secretary is authorized to establish central administrative services in the fields of procurement, budgeting, accounting, library, legal and other services and activities common to the several agencies of the Department, and to transfer personnel, property, records, and funds available for use in connection with such administrative service activities as he may deem necessary. It is provided that no authority is granted to the Secretary to transfer or remove from the control of the Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Education, or the Commissioner of Social Security any professional or substantive functions vested in them, respectively, under the provisions of the plan or of any law hereinafter enacted.

The Federal Security Agency (except agencies transferred by other provisions of the plan), the Office of Federal Security Administrator, the Office of Assistant Federal Security Administrator, the Office of Assistant Federal Security Administrator, the two offices of assistant heads of the Federal Security Agency, and the existing Offices of Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and Commissioner of Education, are abolished.

8. The Federal Security Agency (exclusive of agencies transferred under No. 5 listed above), the offices of Federal Security Administrator, and Assistant Federal Security Administrator, and the two offices of assistant heads of the Federal Security Agency, and the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, are abolished. Provision is made that the Secretary may take the necessary steps in order to wind up the outstanding affairs of the Agency and offices abolished, except as otherwise provided in the plan.

COMPARISON OF REORGANIZATION PLANS ELEVATING THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY TO DEPARTMENTAL STATUS—Continued

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1949

9. The President is authorized to continue incumbent officials of the Federal Security Agency in office to act as Secretary, Under Secretary, and assistant secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare, and as Commissioner of Social Security until those offices are filled by appointment in the manner provided by the plan, but not for a period of more than 60 days; with compensation to be paid at the rates provided for in the plan.

PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950

PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950

The Federal Security Administrator in office immediately prior to taking effect of plan shall be designated as Acting Secretary of Welfare, pending initial appointment of a Secretary, but not for a period exceeding 60 days, and shall receive the compensation of Secretary of Welfare. Provision is made for the continuation of other offices until successor officers are appointed, or 60 days after taking effect of the plan, whichever first occurs.

The President is authorized to designate and empower any person who is an officer of FSA immediately prior to taking effect of the plan to perform for a period not exceeding 60 days, the functions of any office provided for in the plan pending the appointment of the first person appointed to such office. Such person designated shall act and receive the compensation of such office for which he is designated. Provision is made that no person designated shall by reason of such designation, forfeit his rights with respect to his office held immediately prior to the taking effect of the plan.

ACTION

ACTION

Submitted to the Congress March 12, 1953. Becomes effective at 12:01 a. m., May 12, 1953, unless a resolution of disapproval is adopted by a majority of the authorized Members of the House or Senate.

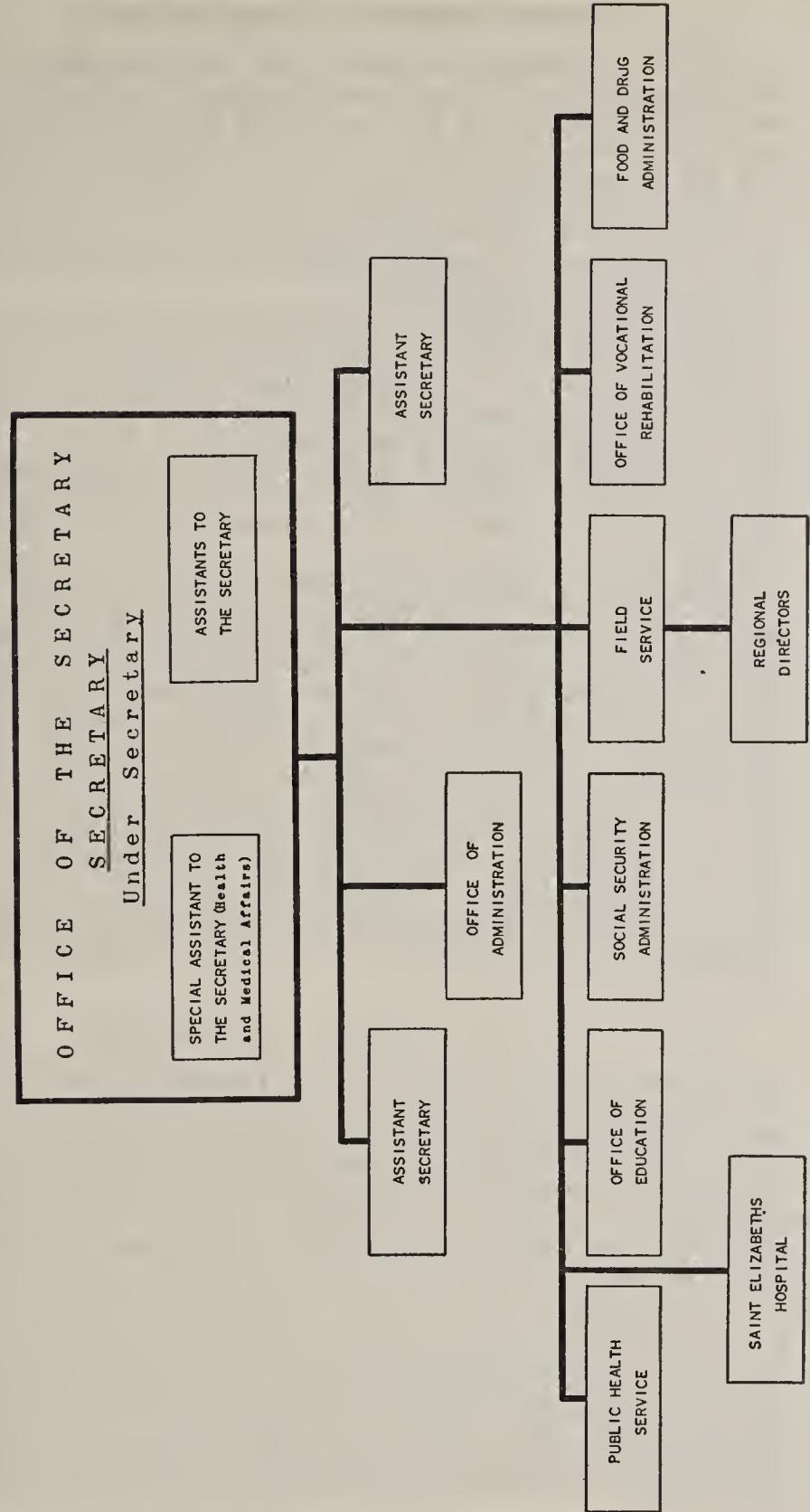
Disapproved by the Senate August 16, 1949, by a vote of 60 to 32 (S. Res. No. 147).

Disapproved by the House of Representatives July 10, 1950, by a vote of 249 to 71 (H. Res. No. 647).

ORGANIZATION CHART

The following is a chart prepared by the Federal Security Agency depicting the organizational structure of the new proposed Department of Health, Education and Welfare, should Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 be permitted to become law:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE



HOOVER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hoover Commission recommended the establishment of a new Department of Social Security and Education to administer educational and public-welfare functions of the Federal Security Agency and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which was proposed to be transferred from the Department of the Interior into the new Department. A companion recommendation to this proposal was for the creation of a United Medical Administration as an independent agency to which would be transferred the functions of the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency.

Following the submission of the Hoover reports, bills were drafted by attorneys for the Hoover Commission and filed in the Congress proposing to carry out the specific recommendations of the Commission. After the rejection of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1949, the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments considered a new bill in the nature of a substitute for the Hoover Commission bill (S. 2060) but took no further action in view of the Senate's rejection of a similar bill, S. 140, in the 80th Congress.

In the 82d Congress, drafted by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, bills were introduced in both the House and the Senate, with variations from the original Hoover Commission bills, proposing (1) the creation of a Department of Social Security and Education, to which would be transferred the functions of the Social Security Administration, the Office of Education, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and (2) the transfer of the Public Health Service functions to a proposed new Department of Health. While no action was taken on the bills proposing the creation of a Department of Social Security and Education, the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments held extensive hearings on the latter proposal, S. 1140. In view of wide opposition to the establishment of a separate Department of Health, which had also been previously in evidence when similar proposals were made in the past, the committee rejected the bill.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953

The pending plan provides that the Department shall be administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, and that the Secretary may consolidate service activities common to the various agencies of the Department. Although the Secretary will undoubtedly be authorized to regulate the government of the Department, the plan safeguards the status of the constituent units of the Department, particularly the Public Health Service and the Office of Education. It does not transfer from those agencies any professional or substantive functions vested in them by law, or provide for any such transfer. A fair interpretation of the plan is that, except as regards the establishment of common administrative services, the authority of the Secretary under the plan with respect to the constituent units of the Department will be the same as the present authority of the Federal Security Administrator. Thus, in the opinion of the committee, the plan adequately safeguards the status of the constituent units of the Department.

The President in submitting plan No. 1 of 1953, after setting forth its basic objective—the integration and improvement of the administration of the vital health, education, and social-security functions now being carried on in the Federal Security Agency—stresses the importance of extending efforts in these areas by elevating the Agency to a departmental status to better meet the increased activities in these fields and the present needs of the people, while retaining the professional and substantive responsibilities vested by law in components of the Department or in their heads.

In order that proper emphasis might be placed on the importance of health functions to be administered by the new Secretary under the provisions of the plan, a section has been included to create a special assistant to the Secretary, to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide nongovernmental experience. The President, in his message, stated that the purpose of this section was to insure that emphasis will be placed on the development of health and medical programs of the Department, and to permit the Secretary to develop programs for submission to the Congress relative to necessary legislation designed to improve Federal activities in the health and medical fields. It is the understanding of the committee that this section is intended to provide for the appointment of a special assistant to the Secretary who is a doctor of medicine and who is thoroughly familiar with the problems of medical practitioners as a result of firsthand experience. The committee is of the view that the functions which the special assistant to the Secretary will perform are advisory, and in no event would be broader than functions of the Department and the Secretary; that the advice and assistance which the special assistant may furnish the Secretary will be limited to the scope of the functions vested in the Department; that authority is not provided for the undertaking of comprehensive studies of all aspects of medical care for the American people or to make recommendations to the Secretary accordingly; and that a comprehensive study of the subject of medical care would undoubtedly require further legislation in any event.

The plan would also continue the present position of Commissioner of Education, with direct access to the Secretary. The President, in his message to the Congress further advocated that the Department should create an advisory committee on education, made up of persons chosen by the Secretary from outside the Federal Government, which would have the function of advising the Secretary with respect to educational programs of the Department; that the creation of such an advisory body to the Secretary would help to insure the maintenance of responsibility for the public educational system in State and local governments, while preserving the national interest in education through appropriate Federal action.

Plan No. 1 of 1953 meets major objections raised to previous proposals to elevate the Federal Security Agency to departmental status. Important factors which contributed to the disapproval of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1949 and Plan No. 27 of 1950 are not now present. The committee therefore recommends favorable action on House Joint Resolution 223, in order to expedite the improvements in administration which would follow its implementation.

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 223

[Report No. 128]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

MARCH 23, 1953

Reported by Mrs. SMITH of Maine, without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of
4 1953, submitted to the Congress on March 12, 1953, shall
5 take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this
6 joint resolution, and its approval by the President, notwithstanding
7 the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949,
8 as amended, except that section 9 of such Act shall apply

83d CONGRESS **H. J. RES. 223**
1st Session

[Report No. 128]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

MARCH 20, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

MARCH 23, 1953

Reported without amendment

- 1 to such reorganization plan and to the reorganization made
- 2 thereby.

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

position, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate ought to give further consideration to this matter.

I understood, and I may have misunderstood, from the comments of the distinguished majority leader that he assumed that was exactly what was going to happen tomorrow morning—that the Foreign Relations Committee was going to have a further discussion of the Bohlen nomination tomorrow morning. I think the committee should do just that.

The fourth point I want to make, Mr. President, because it is easy to turn a phrase as a substitute for argument, that the suggestion that Senate substitute for the title of the old song, "Forever Chasing Rainbows," one which would read, "Forever Chasing Rumors," completely misses the point that now confronts the Senate in the Bohlen case. Such a humorous suggestion does not eliminate the problem, Mr. President, which has arisen as a result of rumors in respect to Mr. Bohlen. It so happens that when we are faced with the job of giving advice and consent to a nomination, and when rumors exist that will do a man great damage, we owe it to the nominee and to the country to track down those rumors and ascertain whether there is any substance in them. That happens to be our job.

We do not change it with a clever phrase, Mr. President. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] has, I think, performed a service this afternoon when he pointed out in a very clear manner that the comment of the Secretary of State on the record is a comment which goes to loyalty and security. It is not a comment which goes to the other criteria which the Senate has always followed in the application of the advice-and-consent clause of the Constitution.

When the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] pointed out that one item discussed with the committee was so-called derogatory information that had come from someone who thought he had a sixth sense, it was perfectly obvious that that person was a crackpot.

How reassuring it would be to the Senate if the Committee on Foreign Relations could advise us that they had had presented to them all the other derogatory information that was referred to by Mr. Dulles, but apparently, as I read the record, was never, in any detail, presented to the Committee on Foreign Relations by Mr. Dulles. All he did was to give the committee his assurance that there was no basis in fact for any of the derogatory information.

Let us consider the origin of a nomination under our system of Government. It comes from the executive branch. The advice-and-consent clause is one of the checks of the Constitution. There is not much of a check if we allow the executive branch, which sends a nomination to the Senate in the first place, simply to say, "We now second the motion. We nominated Bohlen; now we second the nomination by telling you that we would not have sent the nomination in the first place if we did not think it was a good one. We tell you that the derogatory information in the FBI file is not of any substance."

Under the checks and balances system, that is not good enough for me, because I think a duty rests upon the Committee on Foreign Relations to check for itself whether there is any basis in fact for the derogatory information. It should check for itself and ascertain whether the information is of the crackpot type which the junior Senator from Iowa referred to, when he said that some person had certain derogatory information in the Bohlen file, and he was the type of person who thought he had a sixth sense.

I do not know, from what the junior Senator from Iowa said, or from what anyone else has said, in this debate, or from anything in the record of the case, whether all the derogatory information in the FBI file was of the crackpot type. I am not clear as to whether the Secretary of State gave to the Committee on Foreign Relations a detailed account of what the derogatory information was.

I agree with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] that it is not necessary that there be in the FBI file clear proof in regard to every charge. Certainly there ought to be in the file enough to establish a *prima facie* case which could raise a justifiable doubt that would call for further investigation on the part of the committee.

That leads me to the fifth point I wish to make, namely, how we are going to get information under a system by which the executive branch sends a nomination to the Senate, and the executive branch, in turn, is protected, as it should be, by the separation-of-powers doctrine. This afternoon we have heard members of the Committee on Foreign Relations say in argument, and quite rightly, that they cannot demand the file; that they are in a position in which, after all, it is up to the executive branch, under the separation-of-powers doctrine, to determine what, if any, portion of the file they desire to allow the legislative branch to see.

I think that right is pretty well established in along line of incidents, and also in some cases, throughout our history, bearing upon the matter of separation of powers. But also I think the precedents are legion for the legislative branch of government, when called upon to give its advice and consent to say to the executive branch, "Unfortunately some doubts have been raised, and we would like to have the cooperation of the executive branch, so that at least one or more of our Members can resolve the doubts to the satisfaction of the committee and of the whole Senate."

That is why I think the suggestion of the majority leader, the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], makes much sense. I understood him to say that tomorrow, when the Committee on Foreign Relations met, he would again present the proposal to have 1 or 2 members of the committee inspect the file which he had previously presented, and which proposal had been turned down, but which I now think would be a stronger proposal, in light of the debate which has occurred on the floor of the Senate this afternoon. I understood his proposal to be that the Committee on Foreign Relations select 1 or 2 Senators

to represent the committee in a conference with the executive branch of the Government—with the President, if necessary, although I think it could be done through the Secretary of State—and ask for the privilege—and mark you, I used the word "privilege"—of inspecting the FBI file in toto.

In my judgment, unless other discussion here will strengthen his position, that procedure would be only fair to Bohlen, because I do not think Bohlen should be sent to Russia unless a record can be made in this confirmation debate that will so rebut the rumors, the arguments, and the charges about him that the country as a whole will be satisfied that the Senate, in giving its advice and consent, did not rely upon clearance by the executive branch of Government, but relied upon its own investigation. I do not believe there is any substitute for such action now.

Let me emphasize the point. I am not saying that the Committee on Foreign Relations has any right to see the file. I say that, under the circumstances, it ought to have 1 or 2 of its members, or a subcommittee of the full committee, ask the executive branch of the Government for the extension of a privilege which the executive branch can grant to the Senate committee in relation to its own administration of the separation-of-powers doctrine, as has been done in the past, and as I think would be done in this case.

The subcommittee could then consider such derogatory information, in the FBI file which apparently has nothing to do with loyalty and security, and, I judge, has nothing to do directly with competency, but apparently has something to do with character.

On the basis of such knowledge as I have of Mr. Bohlen, I am inclined to believe that when that kind of investigation is made by the Committee on Foreign Relations, he will be completely cleared. I think we owe that to him. Because I think the votes exist to confirm the nomination of Mr. Bohlen on the floor of the Senate, no matter what is said in debate, it would be very easy simply to say, "We have the votes and are going to confirm the nomination." But I say that is not fair to Bohlen now. I think the only fair procedure now would be to have the Committee on Foreign Relations do exactly what we on the Committee on Armed Services did in the Rosenberg case, when vicious rumors were circulated about Mrs. Rosenberg. In the Rosenberg case the committee went back into session and blew those rumors and charges into thin air, because there was no substantiation in fact for them. At that time, as my then colleagues on the Committee on Armed Services can testify on the floor this afternoon, if they care to, that was exactly my position—I said that we owed it to Mrs. Rosenberg. It was the only fair thing to do.

Mr. President, I say we owe the same consideration to Bohlen. Of course, and I speak now hypothetically—if in the exercise of our checks and balances under the advice and consent clause it should be found that all this derogatory infor-

mation was not of the crackpot nature that the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] referred to, but that it did rest upon a *prima facie* case, then how glad we would be that we did not vote to confirm him merely because we had the votes. That would be the easy way out of what is becoming a very unpleasant debate over this nomination. Senators are mature persons. Once an issue is drawn we can face it. I say that the issue has now been drawn. To put it very bluntly, the issue is whether or not Mr. Bohlen possesses the character which qualifies him to receive confirmation of his nomination by the advice and consent of the Senate.

I for one am not going to accept Mr. Dulles' statement or the statement of anyone else in the executive branch of government, because I have no right now to substitute their judgment for my responsibility. That statement is also true with respect to the Foreign Relations Committee. Therefore I think the Foreign Relations Committee ought to give further consideration to this matter, and, as the majority leader suggested, it ought to appoint 1 or 2 of its Members to confer with the Secretary of State and ask for the privilege of seeing the FBI file—not a summary of it. I do not think that a summary is good enough now. The committee should ask the privilege of seeing the file. That privilege has been extended by cooperative arrangements in other cases in the past. On the basis of such a check, which I say is in keeping with the true meaning of the checks and balances of the Constitution, the committee should report to the Senate as to whether or not the nominee meets all the criteria. I do not know why there is discussion by the Secretary of States only of loyalty and security risks, because another criterion has been thrown into question. I think we ought to leave no room for doubt that, on the basis of each of the four historic tests, Mr. Bohlen is fully qualified to be Ambassador to Russia.

I refer to the criteria of character; competency and mental soundness to carry out the President's program; loyalty and security; and, lastly, the absence of any personal interest which might accrue to his personal benefit from the appointment itself.

I respectfully say to my friends on the Foreign Relations Committee that I think they now owe us an additional report, based not upon any statement from Secretary Dulles, but upon their own exercise of their senatorial prerogatives in carrying out the checks and balances of the Constitution.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, in the very near future this body will consider a piece of proposed legislation which in my opinion is just as important as the question of whether or not Mr. Bohlen's nomination is to be confirmed by the United States Senate. That proposed legislation is what I wish to discuss briefly with the Senate. I beg the in-

dulgence of the Senate for that purpose. I intend today to discuss one of the most important legislative measures to come before this body, namely, the plan to create a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I am heartily and completely in favor of that plan.

I am in favor of it not only because the activities carried on by the Federal Security Agency are among the most vital functions performed by the Federal Government but because of the honor it will bestow upon the gracious and charming lady who now occupies the position of Federal Security Administrator and who hails from one of New Mexico's neighbors—the great State of Texas.

For the past 4 years, as chairman of the subcommittee which examined and passed on this Agency's budget requests, I have had the opportunity to examine closely the work being carried on by the Federal Security Agency.

For many more years before that I was vitally interested in the activities which that Agency represents in the fields of health, education, and welfare.

I know of no other department of Government which impinges more directly on the welfare of all the citizens of our Nation. I know of no better way of demonstrating the interest of the Congress of the United States in the welfare of all the citizens of our Nation than by giving Cabinet rank to the Agency chiefly concerned with the well-being, happiness, and security of the people as a whole.

Surely our human resources deserve consideration and stature equal to our farm resources or our business resources. And this, in essence, is behind our present proposal.

There was a time, not so long ago in our history, when that simple proposition was not, by any means, as fully accepted as it is today.

A review of the development of the Federal Security Agency during the past few years or so can be, I think, instructive, not only in showing the development of this concept but in illustrating the extent of the present programs and demonstrating why the proposal for cabinet status for those in charge of these programs deserves immediate affirmative action.

It was nearly 16 years ago—several years before the creation of the Federal Security Agency—that the Social Security Act was passed.

There were, prior to the enactment of this legislation, Federal programs which were concerned, in the broadest sense, with the welfare of our population. Indeed, all Federal programs have as their ultimate aim the general welfare. However, I believe that I am safe in saying that the social-security legislation of 1935 was an especially significant milestone in our history, for it wrote into law the concept of continuing Federal interest in social security. Moreover, by rightfully singling out the aged, the needy blind, and dependent children as of particular concern to society, it set an important precedent—that the Nation recognized responsibility for the welfare of those who had served society

well or, through no fault of their own, were dependent on society for their maintenance.

When the Federal Security Agency was established in 1939, the purpose was to bring together under one head the bulk of the programs of the Federal Government devoted to this concept of general welfare.

What are these programs? How have the people of the United States, through their Government, united to get the things they want for themselves and their children?

In the area of health—the protection of the health of one's neighborhood and of the Nation—there are the many, diverse, and highly important tasks of the 155-year-old Public Health Service.

Such problems as sanitation, venereal disease, tuberculosis, cancer, mental illness, quarantine, hospital construction, neurology, blindness, and other sicknesses are its daily concern. Through its own research and the Service's program of grants-in-aid for research to American universities, hospitals, and private research organizations, it is aiding in the struggle against illness and for a healthier, happier, and more productive America. Through grants to the States and in the form of technical assistance, demonstrations, and teamwork in fighting epidemics, the Service plays an irreplaceable role protecting the community against disease. Its quarantine service protects the Nation against epidemics from abroad. Its administration of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act is aiding in the enormous job of adding thousands of needed beds to the Nation's hospitals. Its stream pollution, industrial health, and other health programs touch the lives, in some measure, of all of us.

In creating a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, we will be providing the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and his aids with added strength for carrying out these important duties.

In the area of education, there is the job of the Office of Education, another great part of the Federal Security Agency. The roots of our Federal interest in education go back a long way—to 1867, just after the Civil War. That was the year in which the office was first established to "promote the cause of education throughout the country."

Through research in teaching problems, by advice and help to schools and teachers, through State authorities, and by financial aid for certain kinds of education, the Office of Education today continues to carry out that purpose. Federal funds, for example, have been going to land-grant colleges for almost 150 years. And most of our States today are receiving Federal funds for vocational education and training in farming, home economics, industry, and business.

I have mentioned social security as an important milestone in American history. How does the Nation's social-security program operate today?

Essentially, there are two lines of defense which the Federal Security Agency's social-security program maintains

against human problems of security and survival. They are old-age and survivors insurance and public assistance.

Old-age and survivors insurance, by building up protection against loss of family income through old age or death, contributes not only to the stability of our economy but provides many millions of American citizens with a minimum security that contributes immeasurably to individual happiness, well-being, and, I have no doubt, as well to our general productivity.

Old-age and survivors insurance benefits need, of course, to be extended to many more hundreds of thousands of our working population. I am glad to note that the President contemplates submitting legislation designed to broaden the present social-security program. With our rapidly aging population, old-age security has become an increasingly serious national problem.

It seems clear to me that the creation of a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should give added impetus to such legislation and, by strengthening the hand of the present Federal Security Administrator, aid materially in the administration of such an extended program.

I am sure that no one will challenge the thought that the children of this country are our greatest national asset.

The new Department will continue to include the Children's Bureau, which, since its founding in 1912, has concerned itself with the health and welfare of our children. Some of its booklets, like *Infant Care and Your Child From One To Six*, have been read and pondered in hundreds of thousands of American homes and have aided millions of parents in rearing their children.

The great work of helping the States to furnish medical treatment to crippled children and of aiding children who lack real homes or who are neglected by their parents is surely one of the most important investments that we can make in the future of America.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, another unit of the proposed new Department, cooperates with the States in the vocational training and placement of the physically handicapped. This program—directly affecting human beings—will gain strength through the creation of a Department of Health, Education, and Security.

So, in my opinion, will the Food and Drug Administration, which protects American families by safeguarding the purity of our food, medicines, and cosmetics. With the Public Health Service, the Food and Drug Administration gives health protection to the millions of American consumers and contributes materially to the security and well-being of the American family.

The importance of the work of the Federal Security Agency—which will be carried on, and, I have no doubt, in the course of time will be strengthened by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—can perhaps be illustrated by a few figures.

Figures and statistics, in their own right, are cold. I would ask that we

think of these figures in terms of people and of our human resources.

Think what it means in these terms when we make note of the fact that 4 out of 5 American jobs now have social-security protection and more than 5 million people are drawing monthly benefits under the system.

When we speak of public assistance, let us think what that term means to nearly 5 million persons—the needy blind, needy aged, dependent children, and the needy disabled who are benefiting from this agency program.

Leadership and guidance is being given, through the States, to some 28 million children enrolled in our elementary and secondary schools, including 3 million high school students in vocational education classes who receive direct aid from the Federal Government.

Think of the importance that this program takes on for the children and the parents of the children who benefit each day from their Government's interest in education.

Every buyer of every drug and everyone living under the health protections afforded by these programs is a witness to their Government's day-to-day efforts to produce a healthier, happier, and more productive America.

These are examples, and only examples, of statistical measurement of the work of this agency. The roots of these programs go deep, into the thousands of small towns and communities throughout the land. Their influence is felt by Americans in the farthest corners of the Nation.

This fact alone leads me to endorse the present proposal.

I am happy to support this bill to create a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry on the job of conserving and strengthening our human resources.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1953—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3053) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PORTER in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3053) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 9, 28, 35, and 39.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 17, 21, 23, 26,

29, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, and 45, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount for 'Capitol Buildings', \$800."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "to remain available until expended, \$13,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authority granted by the Act of October 16, 1951 (65 Stat. 422)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert:

"THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', including employment without regard to the civil service and classification laws of an economic adviser to the President and a staff incidental thereto, \$50,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 42.

STYLES BRIDGES,
HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
CARL HAYDEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
FRED E. BUSBEY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. BRIDGES obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to inquire whether the Democratic managers on the part of the Senate signed the conference report.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] signed it. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] was not in town. However, he was present at the conference that was held today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wonder whether I should notify the senior Senator from Arizona—

Mr. BRIDGES. All of us agreed on the report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is not quite clear in the report what provision was made for rural electrification and for the rural telephone program. I wonder whether the Senator from New Hampshire would give an explanation of it.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am glad the question has been asked, because the distinguished Senator from North Dakota also asked me with reference to it.

When the bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives, there was no provision contained in it for either rural electrification or for the rural telephone program. The Senate, after hearings, and getting a budget estimate from the present Budget Director, deducted \$15 million from the REA and gave it to the rural telephone program. Therefore, when the bill went to conference, it contained this addition by the Senate.

Then in the conference, where we had to reach a compromise, we reduced REA electrification funds by \$15 million, but provided for only \$10 million additional for the rural telephone program; in other words, in effect we rescinded \$5 million of REA authorization.

So when the conference report went to the House for action, the reduction of \$15 million in REA authority and the \$10 million increase in telephone authority were rejected.

On two record votes, the House rejected both the conference compromise proposal and an amendment to increase the telephone program authority without a reduction in electrification authority.

Today the conferees on the part of the Senate met and reached a decision. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] that the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] was present at our meeting today, as was the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]; and at the meeting we decided unanimously to instruct the chairman of the committee to move that the Senate agree to the report and recede from the amendment on the part of the Senate, for the reason that the House had voted so decisively on the matter. This subject can be acted upon in a coming appropriation bill at a time when there is opportunity to explore it fully. Another reason for prompt action at this time, is that the measure before us carries appropriations for various Senate special committees and their employees, which will be without funds unless this supplement appropriation bill is acted upon very soon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is it the intention of the distinguished chairman of the committee and of other members of the conference to have considered, in connection with the next supplemental appropriation bill, the needs of those interested in rural telephones and the needs of others who have made application in an attempt to meet such needs?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; to do so in the one which comes first, either the regular appropriation bill or the supplemental

bill; and I have so informed the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], who was one of the most ardent proponents of the telephone matter.

Mr. LEHMAN. So was I.

Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. LEHMAN. In view of the fact that the House rejected the two amendments which were adopted by the Senate, what is the present status of the contingent fund for rural electrification?

Mr. BRIDGES. There is no change; it returns to its former status.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. According to the conference report, the conferees on the part of the Senate receded from Senate amendment numbered 39; and according to the statement on the part of the managers for the House, that amendment would appropriate \$1,000,000 for grants to the Republic of the Philippines, as proposed by the House of Representatives.

The chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee will recall that during the discussion of the proposed amendment with members of the committee, it was decided that because of the inadequacy of the information available to the committee at that time, action should be deferred until additional information could be made available by the Bureau of the Budget. Does the chairman of the committee recall that discussion?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes, I do. I may say that in the interim the new Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Dodge, sent up a budget justification, together with a request and a statement that the appropriation item was urgently needed. That occurred in the interim period between the Senate action and the conference with the House.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am sure I had no information which would indicate that the Bureau of the Budget was satisfied. I merely wish to point out that I have heard many rumors that—regardless of whether this matter is under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or comes under the provisions of the act—the Republic of the Philippines has absolute authority for supervising this hospitalization program I am serving notice that before the regular appropriation bill for 1954 is acted upon, I shall demand some information on that subject.

I may point out for the information of the chairman of the committee that I have before me a clipping from the Philippine Free Press of Manila, dated January 31, 1953, with the heading "Hospitalization Racket." I am sure that if the chairman of the committee will read this brief article he will agree with me that there is reason for doubt and suspicion on the part of the Appropriations Committee as to the desirability of this particular program.

As I have said, I do not know whether we have any jurisdiction or any authority, or whether the Veterans' Administration is compelled by law merely to transfer the funds, to be expended by the Republic of the Philippines.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the body of the RECORD the article under the heading "Hospitalization Racket."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOSPITALIZATION RACKET (By Filemon V. Tutay)

When investigators of the Police Affairs Division of the Philippine Constabulary first went to the Vis Medicatrix Naturae Clinic in Malabon, Rizal, sometime last October, they never suspected that they would stumble upon a complicated racket involving hospital benefits for war veterans. The constabulary agents were assigned by Capt. Jose del Rosario merely to check on reports that some patients at the clinic had the dangerous habit of firing their firearms inside the hospital when they got drunk. But in the process of investigation the agents found that many of the ailing war veterans, recorded as "in" on the charts of the clinic and supposed to be receiving medical treatment were somewhere else. They were not in the hospital.

One veteran who appeared in the records as a patient in the hospital turned out actually to be attending his classes in the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines in Los Baños, Laguna. In consideration for the use of their names on the hospital charts, the "absentee patients" received monthly allowances out of what the hospital collected for their supposed subsistence and medicines from the Philippine Veterans' Board.

When the agents submitted their report, their findings on the original complaint about the illegal discharge of firearms were ignored, while the portion of the report relating to the racket was immediately attended to. Lt. Col. Hospicio Tuazon, the new chief of the Police Affairs Division, ordered more men to work on the case. One team of agents was assigned to a round-the-clock surveillance of the V. M. N. clinic while another team was charged with gathering evidence on the illegal activities of the director.

After more than a month of intensive investigation, the constabulary operatives were able to assemble evidence sufficiently strong to warrant positive action. A raiding party was organized and just before noon on December 11, last, a strong force of agents with a security screen of heavily armed troops descended upon the suspected hospital. The raiders seized a large quantity of incriminating documents, including receipts for various sums allegedly received by patients from Dr. Alberto Baños, owner, manager, and director of the clinic.

As established by the findings of the agents, the racket was operated in this manner. Under the Rogers Act, a war veteran certified as sick and therefore entitled to hospital benefits under the act, is authorized to collect P10 a day for subsistence and another P10 for his medical needs in accordance with the prescriptions of his physician. This provision proved a strong attraction to certain unscrupulous individuals. Veterans are made to appear as patients in a hospital, duly authorized by the Philippine Veterans Board to accept veteran patients, although actually they may be in their own homes in another part of the country.

At the end of each month, the hospital collected from the PVB the equivalent of the patients' subsistence and medicines, amounting to P600 a month per patient. (The PVB

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued Mar. 31, 1953

For actions of Mar. 30, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 54

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	7	Farm program.....	4	Prices, support.....	
ACP.....	4	Flood control.....	13, 24	4, 5, 9, 19, 20, 27
Appropriations.....	27	Forests and forestry.....	15, 21	Reclamation.....	13
Banking and currency.....	12	Import quotas.....	19	Reorganization.....	1
Committee assignments.....	11	Lands, public.....	8, 10, 13, 16	St. Lawrence waterway.....	6, 25
Credit, farm.....	14 submerged.....	8	Soil conservation.....	3
Crop insurance.....	4	Nomination.....	6A	Taxation.....	26
Electrification, rural.....	6	Personnel.....	10	Tobacco.....	9
		Potato research.....	23	Trade agreements.....	17
				Transportation.....	2

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received President's message recommending study of inter-governmental relations. Senate took final congressional action on measure to make FSA reorganization effective. Senate received nomination of Nelsen as REA Administrator. Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sen. Ellender) introduced and discussed FCA reorganization bill. House committee reported Md. tobacco price-support bill.

SENATE

1. **REORGANIZATION.** Both Houses received the President's message recommending creation of a commission to study the means of achieving a sounder relationship between Federal, State, and local governments (H. Doc. 114); to Senate Committee on Government Operations and House Committee of the Whole (pp. 2551-2, 2560-1). Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 223, to make effective the Reorganization Plan providing for a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (pp. 2533, 2540-51). This measure will now be sent to the President.
2. **TRANSPORTATION.** Passed without amendment H. R. 3659, to extend until July 1, 1955, the period during which personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders shall be exempt from duty (p. 2528). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. **SOIL CONSERVATION.** Received a Vt. Legislature memorial favoring ACP (p. 2498).
4. **FARM PROGRAM.** Sen. Humphrey inserted resolutions from the Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, favoring ACP; crop insurance, and stronger price supports (pp. 2505-6).
5. **PRICE SUPPORTS.** Sen. Humphrey inserted farmers' statements favoring price supports (pp. 2506-7).
6. **RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.** Sen. Humphrey inserted REA cooperatives' resolutions favoring their construction of generating plants and transmission lines and

recommending the St. Lawrence waterway (p. 2507).

6. NOMINATION. Received nomination of Archer Nelson to be REA Administrator (p. 2553).

7. ADJOURNED until Wed., Apr. 1 (p. 2533).

HOUSE

8. SUBMERGED LANDS. Began debate on H. R. 4198, to confirm and establish the titles of the States to submerged lands (pp. 2580-630). The Judiciary Committee reported the bill (H. Rept. 215), and the Rules Committee granted a rule for its consideration, earlier in the day (p. 2633).

9. TOBACCO PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1432, providing for price supports on the 1952 crop of Maryland tobacco at 90% of parity (H. Rept. 224) (p. 2633).

10. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1551, declaring the U. S. holds certain lands in trust for the Minn. Chippewa Indian Tribe (H. Rept. 220) (p. 2633).

11. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Fine resigned from membership on the Government Operations Committee, and Rep. Pilcher was elected to this Committee (p. 2556).

12. MONEY AND BANKING. Rep. Patman discussed current Government monetary policies, and urged Congress to take remedial action if the Federal Reserve Board does not soon support the Government bond market and continues to follow its tight money and high interest policies (pp. 2630-1).

13. RECLAMATION, FLOOD CONTROL, PUBLIC LANDS. Received various N. Mex. Legislature memorials urging construction of headwater dams and water storage reservoirs within the State, and requesting Congress to grant the State 500,000 acres of public lands (pp. 2634-5).

Received a Kansas Legislature memorial urging delay in constructing the Tuttle Creek Dam (p. 2634).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. FARM CREDIT. S. 1505, by Sen. Aiken, for himself and Sen. Ellender, to increase farmer participation in ownership and control of the Federal Farm Credit System; to make the Farm Credit Administration an independent establishment of the Federal Government; to create a Farm Credit Board; to abolish certain offices; to impose a franchise tax upon certain farm credit institutions; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2508). Remarks of author (pp. 2510-1.)

15. FORESTS. S. 1509, by Sen. Aiken, to facilitate the administration of the national forests; to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development thereof; to stabilize the livestock industry dependent thereon; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2508).

16. LANDS. S. 1510, by Sen. Mansfield, to extend the provisions of the act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), as amended, to certain lands in the State of Montana; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2508).

17. TRADE AGREEMENTS. H. R. 4294, by Rep. Simpson (Pa.) to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 2633).

18. PERSONNEL. H. R. 4296, by Rep. Broyhill, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, with respect to years of service required for

a study of public transportation serving the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with amendments on page 2, line 22, after "January", to strike out "2" and insert "31"; on page 3, line 4, after the word "to", to strike out "January 3" and insert "February 1"; in line 11, after the word "of", to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "40"; in line 14, after the word "employ", to strike out "and fix the compensation of", and in line 17, after the words "utilize the", to insert "reimbursable", so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That (a) there is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be composed of three Members of the Senate who are members of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives who are members of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

(b) A quorum of the joint committee shall consist of four members, except that the joint committee may fix a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony.

Sec. 2. (a) It shall be the duty of the joint committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of public transportation serving the District of Columbia, including the fiscal, management, and operating policies of common carriers which transport passengers in the District of Columbia, the regulation of such carriers by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, and other matters related thereto.

(b) The joint committee shall, from time to time, report to the Senate and House of Representatives the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation as it may deem desirable. The joint committee shall submit its final report not later than January 31, 1954.

(c) The joint committee shall cease to exist, and all authority conferred by this resolution shall terminate, upon the submission of its final report.

Sec. 3. The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the 83d Congress (prior to February 1, 1954), to hold such hearings, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 40 cents per hundred words.

Sec. 4. The joint committee shall have power to employ such experts, consultants, and other employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties, and is authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 5. The expenses of the joint committee, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the joint committee. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of the disbursements so made.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, is Calendar 131, Senate Concurrent Resolution 19, now under discussion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. GORE. Calendar 131, Senate Concurrent Resolution 19, was considered in connection with Calendar 114, Senate bill 922. At that time it was my understanding that we had agreed that Senate bill 922 would be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and that Senate Concurrent Resolution 19 would be passed over. That is my understanding of the agreement which was reached.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The Senator from Tennessee is partly correct. There was some discussion along that line, but later I moved that Senate bill 922 be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions that the committee report back on a day certain. As I understand, that motion was agreed to.

Mr. GORE. Then I was slightly in error in my understanding. But in keeping with what I understood to be an agreement with the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], I ask that Senate Concurrent Resolution 19 go over.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] gave assurance that in dealing with the problem, the committee would keep in mind the difference between the intrastate and the interstate matters with which these measures deal. I was entirely satisfied with the Senator's assurance that the committee would keep those matters in mind in its consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 19.

Mr. GORE. Is the Senator now satisfied that this concurrent resolution should be agreed to?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. GORE. I withdraw my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is an agreeing to the amendments reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 123, House Joint Resolution 223.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the joint resolution by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 223) providing that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 shall take effect 10 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

ORDER FOR INCLUSION OF CERTAIN BILLS IN NEXT CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. WILLIAMS obtained the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield to me for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to have the attention of the majority leader and also of the members of the committee in charge of calendar bills on this side of the aisle, with reference to Calendars Nos. 106, 107, 108, and 109, covering, respectively, Senate bill 18, Senate bill 30, Senate bill 39, and Senate bill 41. I think all of them went over today.

Mr. TAFT. Calendar No. 109, Senate bill 41, was passed; calendars Nos. 106, 107, and 108 went over.

Mr. McCARRAN. I respectfully request unanimous consent that they may be included in the next call of the calendar, if that is satisfactory.

Mr. TAFT. That is satisfactory.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. I thank the Senator.

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, for many years, those who are familiar with the problems of the American Indians have been anxious to see the social, economic, and political barriers between them and the rest of the citizens of the United States broken down. The opportunity and encouragement should be given to the thousands of Indians on the reservations to play an active, productive role in the social, economic, and political affairs of the country.

Pursuant to the country's obligation to provide educational facilities to the Navaho Indians, the Bushnell hospital in Brigham City, Utah, was converted into the Intermountain Indian School. This move was considered advisable not only because of the lack of water and other resources necessary for the establishment of schools on the Navaho Reservation, but also because it gave added opportunity for allowing young Navahos to learn the customs and practices of our people in a setting free from reservation influences. Education of this sort seemed to be the best way to acquaint the Indians with the white man's way of life.

A unique plan has been developed by the Intermountain Indian School which I believe deserves wider attention. This plan is illustrated by an article in the

Provo Daily Herald explaining an exchange plan in which 25 Navaho boys and girls from the Intermountain Indian School will be guests in the homes of high-school students of Provo, Utah. The Indian children are brought into the students' homes as house guests. They live with the family and become part of a typical American household while they tour the points of interest around Provo, Utah.

I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Provo Daily Herald of March 4, 1953, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TWENTY-FIVE NAVAHO STUDENTS BEGIN 3-DAY PROVO VISIT IN UNIQUE FELLOWSHIP EXCHANGE PLAN

Provo gave the city back to the Indians today, as 25 Navaho boys and girls, all high-school students from Intermountain Indian School at Brigham City, began a 3-day tour of points of interest. They will live as guests of Provo and BY High students in the latter's homes.

The visit will be returned next month, when Provo high-school boys and girls spend a few days as guests of the Indian school.

In addition to the keys of the city, the visiting Indians were each presented with a sponsor from Brigham Young High School and Provo High School.

Shortly after arrival Monday, the visiting Navahos were invited into the homes of their sponsors and spent the evening getting acquainted with Provo families.

This morning the Navaho boys and girls were scheduled to tour the city, including the Utah Valley Hospital, Provo Airport, the municipal power plant, residential areas, Utah State Hospital, and East Provo Stake House and they will be guests at the home of D. Spencer Grow, one of the members of the Provo Chamber of Commerce civic affairs committee.

INSPECT SHOPS, PLANT

This afternoon the Navaho braves were to inspect the Union Pacific railroad shops, and the Indian maidens, the Barbizon plant.

The youngsters will also visit banks, business firms and the fish hatchery. This evening, the Navahoes, still accompanied by their Provo student sponsors, will be guests of Mark Berkimer at the Academy Theatre.

Wednesday morning, the students from Brigham City will tour Brigham Young University, with Dr. Harold Gien Clark as their guide. After luncheon at the China City cafe, the visitors will be guests of L. F. Black, general superintendent, on a tour of Geneva Steel plant.

Thursday, they will return by bus to Brigham City.

The civic affairs committee of the Provo Chamber of Commerce, which has sponsored the exchange of students is headed by J. Wyile Sessions, chairman, and comprises Loyd Whittle, Ed Shriver, Rowan Stutz, Howard Knight, Mark Berkimer and Dr. Clark.

STUDENTS LISTED

The Navaho students include:

Ernest Manygoats, 17; Peter Fran Nex, 17; Herbert Paul Denny, 17; Clyde Brown, Jr., 17; Chee Smith, 18; Bennie Kascoil, 18; Jimmy Alexius, 18; Ben Y. Segay, 20; Junior Sandoval, 20; Tuiley Gray, Louise Hubbard, 20; James G. Lee, 19; Leo Tainajinnie, 19; and Ben H. Yezzie, 20.

Clarence Hill, Intermountain Indian School teacher; Mrs. Tamsey Cleary, home economics teacher, and Duane LeBeque, vocational school teacher, accompanied the youngsters.

The visiting of towns, homes, and business firms by the Navaho students is designed to

acquaint them with life outside the reservation.

Because of the crowding on the reservation, it is expected that many, if not most of the boys and girls, who complete their education in Brigham City, will make their homes outside the reservation.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I wish to discuss briefly a few of the questions raised earlier this afternoon in the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN].

In the discussion it was pointed out that this was perhaps the first subcommittee that had been appointed by the Senate Committee on Finance for investigation purposes, and probably that statement is correct. However, I wish to point out that that it does not excuse the Committee on Finance from its responsibility to investigate the Treasury Department, and that it ought to keep an accurate check on what is going on in that Department, because, after all, that is the committee of the Senate which considers the nominations of most of the Government officials involved in the discussion.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield to me before he takes his seat?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I shall be glad to yield.

As the Senator from Colorado has pointed out, there is no difference of opinion between us as to the powers which were extended to the subcommittee or the powers which the Committee on Finance offered to extend to the subcommittee. There was a difference of opinion—and I should like to refer to it as an honest difference of opinion—as to certain of the rules which were laid down, namely, the rule as to whether or not the Committee on Finance as a whole was to have veto power over the actions not only of members of the committee but also of members of the subcommittee itself.

Under the rules which were adopted by the Finance Committee, it would be theoretically possible for the subcommittee to go before the Finance Committee with a unanimous report involving what, perhaps, the subcommittee considered to be violations of law, such as acceptance of bribes or anything of that nature; and if the full committee in its wisdom decided that this information should not be disclosed, or if it decided that the subcommittee was in error, every member of the subcommittee would be automatically prevented from presenting a report to the United States Senate, and also, as was made very clear in the debate on this point, each member of the subcommittee and each member of the Finance Committee would be morally bound never to discuss the nature of the case, either on or off the floor of the United States Senate or before the American people.

It was for that reason that I objected. I did not question the good intentions of the present membership of the Finance Committee. However, I foresaw what might happen at some future time under such a precedent. It might be possible

for the majority party in power to put a veto on the exposure of any corruption which might exist at some future time in the administration which happened to be in power. I think that would be a dangerous precedent to accept.

It was also pointed out that one reason for the rule was the nature of the information to which this particular committee would have access, namely, income-tax returns. I made it very clear, I think, in the Finance Committee, that I would not ask for authority to discuss income-tax returns. I was not asking for authority to come to the floor of the Senate and discuss the income-tax returns of any private citizen. I do not think I have ever violated that rule in the past, and I have no intention of doing so in the future.

I made it very clear that I was perfectly willing to respect the secrecy of the income-tax returns. I pointed out that the secrecy of income-tax returns is guaranteed to American citizens under section 55.

This afternoon and during recent weeks we have heard a great deal about preserving the sacredness of income-tax returns under section 55 of the Internal Revenue Code. Nevertheless, in the exposures during the past few months I have made disclosures where certain tax collectors were in conspiracy with insurance agents, furnishing information as to the private tax returns of troubled taxpayers, so that agents could sell them insurance, after which they split the commissions. I have yet to hear of the United States Department of Justice or the Treasury Department making any effort to invoke section 55 against those collectors or top officials of the Department. Yet you are trying to invoke the rule rather strongly with respect to a Member of the Senate, not only to restrict this type of disclosure but also extend it to protect them against disclosures of bribery or any other law violation.

I have discussed on the floor of the Senate information regarding compromise settlements with various taxpayers. However, I point out that any Member of the Senate, whether a member of the Finance Committee or not, or any member of the press, can go to the Treasury Department and ask for information as to how John Doe's tax was compromised, and that information is readily available under a ruling of the Treasury Department. It has been available for the past several months. It did not require a committee of the Congress to obtain the information which I discussed on the floor of the Senate a few weeks ago, or that which I discussed in July or August, just before the adjournment of Congress last year. It could have been done by any Member of the Senate who was interested enough to find out how such cases had been settled.

I repeat that I have not revealed on the floor of the Senate a single case involving the tax returns of any individual. I will go further. I have not attempted to check the tax returns of any individuals. I did not come to the United States Senate to check the tax returns. I have checked and tried to follow through the manner in which they have

Mr. MILLIKIN. Let me come to the conclusion of this. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. What we are doing is to lay down a rule which in the future will restrain some future Member of the Senate, some irresponsible blabber mouth, some headline seeker, from going out to ruin the reputations of private citizens on what he says is his claim that a violation of law is involved. That is the issue.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am going to close with just this thought. Again, I want to pay my respects to the Senator from Colorado for his sincerity in this particular case. I am looking forward to the day when, not necessarily as chairman of the Finance Committee, but as chairman of the Republican Conference, he makes the same aggressive effort to lay down these same rules—for all the other committees of the United States Senate. Thus far that has not been done.

Mr. WILLIAMS subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD immediately following my remarks a letter addressed by me to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance outlining the scope of the investigation requested.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 18, 1953.

The Honorable EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MILLIKIN: In accordance with your request I am outlining as nearly as possible the scope of the investigations which I think should be explored by a special subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee.

In so doing I want it understood that I am not entering charges against any particular district office or individual in the Treasury Department; however, during the past few months certain allegations have been made which if correct should be exposed.

Among these allegations which should be further investigated are:

1. Bribes: Charges that certain employees (or recent employees) had accepted contributions or bribes from taxpayers whose cases they were handling.

2. Compromise settlements: Many instances have been discovered where compromise settlements have been made for small fractions on the basis of the inability of the taxpayer to pay. Such settlements have been made without obtaining from the taxpayer the required financial net-worth statement. Large racketeers are among those who have settled their tax obligations for small fractions without filing this net-worth statement.

3. Overassessments: Charges that certain Government agents have deliberately overstated the taxpayers' deficiencies solely for the purpose of using such overstated figures for bargaining in compromise settlements.

4. Influence: Charges that undue pressure has been exercised to influence decisions on certain tax cases.

5. Collectors: There is one case which has been reported to the full Finance Committee wherein a collector of internal revenue in one of the midwestern offices just a few days prior to the deadline for the filing of his financial statement under the new Reorganization Act converted approximately \$40,-

000 of unexplained cash into Government bonds. While we fully recognized that there is no law against a man's having cash in his possession, nevertheless for a collector of internal revenue to show up with \$40,000 of unexplained currency raises a question which should be explored further.

6. Abatements: The allegation has been made that in certain collectors' offices, particularly in the New York area, unusually large amounts of taxes have been abated during recent months without the proper effort being made toward collection. A sample check should be made of at least one area, and if the fears are justified the check should be continued until satisfaction can be established that such practices were not prevalent throughout the Department.

7. Racketeers: The Kefauver crime committee made the specific charge that prominent members of the underworld were being given preferential treatment by the Treasury Department. Last year in conjunction with Commissioner Dunlap a sample check was made of 10 of the Nation's top racketeers, and it was found that in 7 of the 10 cases proper attention had not been given toward auditing or collecting taxes from this group. As a result of that sample check a further study should be made to determine who was responsible for this undue leniency.

8. Improper relay: Allegations have been made that large tax cases have been pigeonholed until the statute of limitations for criminal prosecution has expired, while the civil case unduly delayed until collection possibilities negligible.

9. Audits: At irregular intervals the various district offices are audited by the Accounts and Collection Division (comparable to bank examiners); however, these reports are submitted to the Department here in Washington. In the past there have been many instances where damaging reports have been completely ignored. The subcommittee should request from the Department copies of these routine audit reports for those areas against which complaints are received, with particular attention being given to the Pennsylvania, California, and Illinois areas.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

AMERICAN PRUSSIANISM—STATEMENTS BY BRIG. GEN. ROBERT W. JOHNSON

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, Brig. Gen. Robert W. Johnson, Army of the United States, retired, former Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, and chairman of the board of Johnson & Johnson in my home State of New Jersey, can speak with telling authority on matters of military organization.

I hope the Senate and the people of the United States will listen when he unburdens important views, based upon rich experience.

I hold in my hand his introductory release, and a statement entitled "American Prussianism," which is an expression of concern over an only too real and living question which confronts all of us who are vitally concerned with the direction and attitudes of our Defense Establishment.

General Johnson's voice is one of several which have been raised on this theme in recent weeks. I commend it to the careful consideration of my colleagues.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point, as a part of my

remarks, two statements by General Johnson, and a letter written by the general to Hon. Nelson Rockefeller, dated March 10, 1953. I hope, as I have indicated, that every Member of the Senate will study these documents carefully.

There being no objection, the statements and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTRODUCTORY RELEASE

During the past 25 years I have been intermittently but consistently associated with military matters. My contact with the Pentagon has convinced me that clear and unequivocal civilian domination of our Military Establishment is essential to the security of the United States.

A group of experienced officers who must remain anonymous have visited me in Florida. The long-distance telephone has been burning with calls from Reserve and Regular officer friends of long association in the various military services. It is with deep concern, therefore, I learn that a bold, deliberate, and well-planned movement is under way to expand and entrench the power of the military with attendant loss of civilian authority within our Government. This is a matter of gravest importance, for it involves the preservation of our way of life and our survival as a Nation.

A committee has been appointed to submit a program within 60 days. While several members of this committee are my personal friends I doubt that it is properly constituted. The members of the committee are: Chairman, Nelson Rockefeller; Arthur S. Fleming; Milton Eisenhower; Robert Lovett (former Secretary of Defense); Dr. Vannevar Bush; Gen. Omar Bradley; David Sarnoff.

This committee is not broadly representative of the services involved and is patently overbalanced with members already committed to the single staff centralized military power. Such a concept loses its wars and is destructive to the foundations of our republic. It is, therefore, necessary for me as an independent free citizen to oppose my friends on this committee and the other members whom I hold in respect.

The combat front for freedom is both at home and overseas. At times the home front fight is more vital and more difficult to understand than the issues in the theater of war. Patriotism and devotion to liberty are ingredients that we citizens must constantly guard. We owe this not only to ourselves and to the traditions of our great country but especially to the men who are suffering the pain of combat.

ROBERT W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier General,
Army of the United States, Retired.
MARCH 23, 1953.

AMERICAN PRUSSIANISM

Competent civilian control of the Military Establishment is essential to the security of the United States. Accepting this as a tradition established by George Washington, and defended throughout our history, we are confronted with certain administrative and executive issues. This grave problem is amplified at the present time by the size and complexity of our military organization. The need for clear and unequivocal civilian domination of our Defense Department is further highlighted through the efforts of certain military groups driving to establish a single-command authority. This refers to the continuing effort of the Army General Staff to gain control of our military forces and all aspects of our national security. Having failed, heretofore, to achieve its goal through legislative action, the Army General Staff now plans to accomplish its end under the guise of a reor-

ganization of the Department of Defense. It intends to use the Rockefeller committee as its principal tool in implementing such a reorganization.

This idea is not of recent origin. The stage has been carefully set for this latest move. Initially, the Army General Staff was established as a "planning" agency. Not content with this status, the Army General Staff progressively gained an ever-tightening grasp of authority by repeated reorganizations of the War Department (Department of the Army). Each change resulted in more and more centralized power until, at the outbreak of World War II, the General Staff had gained complete control over the Army. With that achieved, the Army General Staff began as early as 1943 to seek control of our entire national security.

Civilian secretaries pass in parade while high-ranking military officers serve for a professional lifetime. This fact, combined with a natural but unsound reluctance on the part of civilians to hold and express their convictions in military matters, tends to minimize the influence of civilian leadership.

Many, if not most, Secretaries soon become captives of the military command. To assure our freedom we must choose men of great competence and experience in management specifically charged by the President and the Congress to establish and maintain civilian control.

CENTRALIZATION VERSUS DECENTRALIZATION

When Congress refused to accept the overall high-commanded concept of the Collins plan in 1946, the General Staff ostensibly accepted the so-called unification bill as a compromise. Not for a single moment, however, has the Army General Staff relinquished its objective. By direct and indirect means it has pushed unification of the Armed Forces far beyond the constructive unification envisaged by Congress when it passed the National Security Act of 1947.

Resonable centralization of control is, in the military as in business, a necessary and useful organizational device. Carried to an extreme, centralization leads to wrong policy decisions, bad management, and eventual failure. Intelligent decentralization, accompanied by firm fixing of responsibility, by an overall policy and direction of authority, is the formula for proper organization of any major industrial or military endeavor.

But such a system does not lend itself to General Staff control. Consequently, we now find the National Security Act, which embodied the concept of intelligent decentralization, condemned and ridiculed. Significantly, such criticism has invariably originated with the Army General Staff or its spokesmen. The reason for this is obvious. In writing that law Congress deliberately, and with great wisdom, enacted strong obstacles to the imposition of the alien and dangerous Prussian concepts. Changing the law through so-called reorganization is the means by which the General Staff intends to remove those barriers.

The unification law was sound when it was passed. It is sound today. The faulty defense organization and administrative deficiencies in the Pentagon are not the fault of the law.

I am deeply concerned by present efforts to establish a Prussian-type high command. My apprehensions stem from the historical fact that a totalitarian military system leads to certain military defeat. It is not only dangerous militarily, but it would inevitably destroy our constitutional civilian authority.

As a businessman I resent the General Staff drive toward Prussianism because in the recent war the performance of the Army General Staff demonstrated a stubborn determination to extend General Staff control over both labor and industry. Nothing since World War II indicates that this group has renounced that objective. American indus-

try and labor must not permit themselves to be led down the same primrose path over which German industry and labor followed the Supreme German General Staff.

The sins of American industrial power can be shackled as effectively by Prussianism as by Marxism. The danger is real and expanding. As we devote an ever greater percentage of our resources to the military establishment, we constantly increase the risk of a military economy dominated by a single-staff control. This risk must be avoided at all costs.

BATTLE OF VIGILANCE

Extreme vigilance is necessary. The advocates of a Prussian supreme staff will never label it as such. It can take many forms such as:

(a) Giving a so-called chairman of the joint chiefs power to resolve issues on which the military chiefs do not hold a view. This actually would make the chairman a single chief of staff after the model of Von Moltke.

(b) Isolating civilian control by establishing a new planning or advisory group or council called super chiefs or some other deceptive name; or by giving the Secretary of Defense a military staff, which Congress deliberately prohibited in order to prevent a supreme staff from developing under unification.

(c) Separating the Joint Chiefs of Staff members from their role as chiefs of military services. This would separate authority from responsibility which is now so firmly fixed under the present system. Any businessman knows the danger of giving authority without responsibility. It is the road to failure.

The present Rockefeller Committee is no source of reassurance to those who oppose Prussian concepts. Three members of the committee—Dr. Vannevar Bush, former Secretary of Defense Robert Lovett, and General Omar Bradley—have publicly endorsed essential features of a supreme general staff. The haste with which the committee is proceeding indicates that the General Staff is playing its cards boldly for it considers the hearings but a formality; and a report based on the Bush-Lovett-Bradley views is a certainty.

The General Staff power play must not be successful. The common interests of industry and labor—even the survival of our Nation itself—demand the resolute rejection of totalitarian militarism in the United States.

The Congress, with its mountain of duties, has a great responsibility in this area. Only constant vigilance and continuous specialized attention will restrain our military leadership from the actual control of our economy and society.

The threat is real. The danger is great.

MARCH 23, 1953.

MARCH 10, 1953.
The Honorable NELSON ROCKEFELLER,
The Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

DEAR NELSON: News reached me way down at Canoe Bay of your selection as chairman of the latest Pentagon commission.

As one who has worked intermittently with the military over the past 25 years, I would urge that the question of unification be carefully reviewed and considered. Those who have spent a lifetime in modern management accept the fact that there is merit in centralization and equal or perhaps greater merit in decentralization. There is no fixed, inflexible rule for this.

One of the great difficulties with our military is its rigidity which has grown up over the past 100 years. Between service regulations, which are in fact law to the services, and civil-service regulations, which are law to the Civil Service, we have lashed ourselves down to incompetence.

May I warn you and your Commission to work toward simplicity in structure, giving

the utmost consideration to elasticity. By all means, avoid the Prussian concept. The record here is clear. Such centralized military management does well at the start but loses its wars.

Please be careful.

The Army General Staff has for years conducted a crusade for centralized power. On your Commission you have Mr. Lovett, General Bradley, and Dr. Bush. These men come to you committed to the German system which captured civilian authority, lost two wars and ruined Germany. There may be others on your Commission of the same persuasion.

Modern management has created our world leadership through the greatest possible decentralization. We must avoid at all cost the tragedy of a dominant military influence. During the last war, and since, I have had personal experience in and out of the Pentagon with this dangerous type of militarism.

Many Secretaries, otherwise able and sincere, have become captives of their military associates.

This letter is not confidential. You can do anything you wish with it as it represents my convictions.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1953

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, the resolution before the Senate, House Joint Resolution 223, has for its purpose the approval of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, and, in effect, waives the normal 60-day waiting period prescribed by the Reorganization Act of 1949 by having the plan become effective within 10 days after its approval by the President. The plan has already been before the Congress for 18 days, and, if approved by the President immediately after adoption, the 10 days which would be required to lapse before the plan could become effective would cut the normal 60-day period to approximately half of that time.

Adoption of the resolution would permit the plan to become effective early in April. Otherwise, presuming the House of Representatives takes its usual 10-day Easter recess, during which period time would not run, the plan would not become effective until May 22.

The basis for this proposal is the fact that there has been little or no evidence of opposition to the reorganization plan itself. The committee unanimously agreed with the President that it should greatly improve the administration and emphasize the importance of vital health, education, and social-security functions now being carried on in the Federal Security Agency by giving them departmental status. The majority of the committee voted in favor of the proposal to have the plan become effective without the 60-day waiting period, or as early as practicable, and recommends that the Senate adopt House Joint Resolution 223.

Joint hearings were held by the House and Senate Committees on Government Operations on March 16, at which time full information was furnished relative to the various features of the plan by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and by the Federal Security Administra-

tor. In addition, representatives of the American Medical Association and of the American Pharmaceutical Association appeared in support of the plan as submitted. The plan was also endorsed by former President Hoover, the American Public Welfare Association, the American Osteopathic Association, and the American Parents Committee.

The Subcommittee on Reorganization of the Senate Committee on Government Operations held further hearings on March 23, in order to permit those who had expressed opposition to the plan, or the proposed procedure for early implementation, an opportunity to present their views. Witnesses who appeared at the Senate hearings directed their testimony more at administrative policies of the Federal Security Agency which originated under the past two administrations, which the plan will help to correct, rather than in opposition to the reorganization plan. Most of those who testified agreed that these matters had no relation to the elevation of the Federal Security Agency to departmental status, although there was still some apprehension on the part of two or three witnesses who felt that this action might in some way tend to enhance programs which have heretofore failed to meet the approval of Congress, such as compulsory-health insurance and broader national welfare programs. It is the firm conviction of this committee that there are adequate safeguards in the plan to insure that the intent of the Congress, that medical and educational functions and those of the Children's Bureau and other programs will be carried on in line with legislative authorizations, and that statutes now governing the operations of all components of the Federal Security Agency will be continued on the same basis under the new Department.

In considering reorganization plans or legislative proposals that have been submitted to the Congress in the past, proposing the elevation of the Federal Security Agency to departmental status, hearings developed considerable opposition, based on the premise that such action might subjugate health and education functions under the administration of the larger social security or welfare functions of any new department. Plan No. 1 of 1953 insures that these functions will retain their present independence and that they will continue to be administered under existing statutory authority. The plan authorizes the Secretary to establish central administrative services, but also provides that no professional or substantive functions vested by law in any officer shall be removed from the jurisdiction of such officer.

To further emphasize this point, it might be well to quote direct from the section of the committee report which deals with the safeguarding provisions of the plan as applied to medical and educational functions, for the information of the Senate. I quote from page 11 of the report:

In order that proper emphasis might be placed on the importance of health functions to be administered by the new Secretary under the provisions of the plan, a section has been included to create a special assist-

ant to the Secretary, to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide non-governmental experience. The President, in his message, stated that the purpose of this section was to insure that emphasis will be placed on the development of health and medical programs of the Department, and to permit the Secretary to develop programs for submission to the Congress relative to necessary legislation designed to improve Federal activities in the health and medical fields. It is the understanding of the committee that this section is intended to provide for the appointment of a special assistant to the Secretary who is a doctor of medicine and who is thoroughly familiar with the problems of medical practitioners as a result of firsthand experience. The committee is of the view that the functions which the special assistant to the Secretary will perform are advisory, and in no event would be broader than functions of the Department and the Secretary; that the advice and assistance which the special assistant may furnish the Secretary will be limited to the scope of the functions vested in the Department; that authority is not provided for the undertaking of comprehensive studies of all aspects of medical care for the American people or to make recommendations to the Secretary accordingly; and that a comprehensive study of the subject of medical care would undoubtedly require further legislation in any event.

The plan would also continue the present position of Commissioner of Education, with direct access to the Secretary. The President, in his message to the Congress, further advocated that the Department should create an advisory committee on education, made up of persons chosen by the Secretary from outside the Federal Government, which would have the function of advising the Secretary with respect to educational programs of the Department; that the creation of such an advisory body to the Secretary would help to insure the maintenance of responsibility for the public educational system in State and local governments, while preserving the national interest in education through appropriate Federal action.

The plan, in brief, creates a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with the head of such agency attaining the same rank as other department heads. It also creates an Under Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries, and an Assistant to the Secretary—with a rank of Assistant Secretary—in charge of health and medical affairs. It continues the Commissioner of Social Security, but removes him from civil-service status and makes the position subject to Presidential appointment. The plan retains the present functional status of the Commissioner of Education, the Surgeon General, the Children's Bureau, and other components of the Federal Security Agency. All functions of the Federal Security Administrator are transferred to the Secretary, and all agencies of the Federal Security Agency with their personnel, records, and appropriations are transferred to the new department.

The major feature of the plan is to improve the administrative and efficiency of Federal activities in the important fields of health, education, and social security by elevating the present Federal Security Agency to a departmental status, and by giving the Secretary added authority toward the establishment of central administrative serv-

ices which are now duplicated in many respects by various agencies operating under the present structure of the FSA.

The plan creates only one new position—Special Assistant to the Secretary in charge of health activities. It changes the status of the Commissioner of Social Security from classified civil service to a Presidential appointment, and brings about increases in salaries of the Administrator, Assistant Administrator, and the present two assistant heads of the Federal Security Agency, who would be elevated to Assistant Secretaries. It retains the present salary status of the Commissioners of Education and Social Security and of the Surgeon General, as well as other officials such as the General Counsel, Chief of the Children's Bureau, and the Commissioner of Food and Drug Administration.

The President in his message to the Congress pointed out that he considered the functions in the field of health, education, and social security were of such vital importance that they should be properly recognized at a departmental level. After considering the plan and hearing witnesses who have testified regarding its provisions and import, I heartily recommend that the Congress permit the plan to become effective. Furthermore, since there seems to be general agreement that there is no serious opposition to the plan and that it will provide a means for better implementation of administrative policy, as evidenced by the fact that the Federal Security Administrator now attends Cabinet meetings of the President, the committee further recommends the adoption of House Joint Resolution 223 as an additional step toward expediting the recommendations of the President so that the program may be implemented at the earliest date possible.

Several Senators have asked questions regarding the status of the Children's Bureau in the proposed new department. Also, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] and other Senators have made inquiries concerning the administrator's consultants on social security.

I have received from Mrs. Hobby, the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, through the clerk of the committee, a letter concerning these matters, together with a list of the present consultants on social security in the Federal Security Agency, and I ask unanimous consent that the letter and list be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
Washington, March 24, 1953.
Mr. WALTER L. REYNOLDS,
Chief Clerk, Senate Committee on Government Operations, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. REYNOLDS: In response to your two oral requests of yesterday to Mr. Miles, I hope the following facts will provide the answers which you need:

1. In respect to the concern expressed by various persons and groups about the fact that the Children's Bureau was not mentioned in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953,

the reason is that none of the constituent agencies of the Federal Security Agency was specifically mentioned in the plan. Such other important agencies as the Public Health Service, Office of Education, Food and Drug Administration, and Office of Vocational Rehabilitation were not mentioned by name in the plan. All of the component parts of the Federal Security Agency, including the Children's Bureau, will be transferred to the new department under the terms of section 5 of the reorganization plan. Nothing in the plan would in any way alter the status of the Children's Bureau. The plan would not change the relationship of the Children's Bureau to the proposed new department as compared to its present relationship to the Federal Security Agency.

2. We have recently begun to consult informally with various persons familiar with the field of old-age and survivors insurance for the purpose of developing recommendations to the President in respect to the extension of old-age and survivors insurance system so as to include groups of persons not now covered by the system. Some preliminary discussions have been held with persons in the insurance field. We are now in the process of adding individuals from organized labor and agriculture as consultants on this matter.

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,
OVETA CULP HOBBY,
Administrator.

CONSULTANTS ON SOCIAL SECURITY, FSA
Allen D. Marshall, General Electric Corp.
Reinhard Hohaus, vice president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

M. Albert Linton, Providence Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Leonard Calhoun, former social security assistant and General Counsel, FSA (staff of Ways and Means Committee).

Spencer Evalyn Burns, New York School of Social Work, Columbia University.

Robert T. Burrows, New Hampshire pension consultant.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, it is my intention to support Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953—not that I am in full accord with it but because, as the board of trustees stated in their report to the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, it is a step in the right direction.

The house of delegates did reject a motion to give "unqualified support to the plan." Dr. Bauer, president of the American Medical Association, pointed out that the AMA's support of plan No. 1 is a calculated risk, but he said,

"Gentlemen, this is going to be adopted regardless of what we do."

Generally speaking, in my thinking on plan No. 1, I find myself in complete accord with the position of the AMA, namely, to accept the plan with my fingers crossed. I shall attempt to analyze what may ultimately be the end result of this directive from the President. Specifically, my vote will be cast in favor of this plan for the following reasons:

For more than 30 years various suggestions and recommendations have been made to the Congress by Presidents of both political parties urging the grouping or integration of major Federal activities which are designed to promote social and economic security, provide better health guidance and health facilities, and improve our school system and educational standards throughout the Nation. These

recommendations, down through the years, since the time of President Harding, have varied greatly in detail, but by and large are designed to accomplish the same purposes.

Of all the suggestions to the Congress down through the years, including the Hoover Committee report, on which the Hoover Committee itself could not agree, as well as Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1949 and Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950, I find the plan now under consideration by this body, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, to my way of thinking, quite superior to all.

My second reason for supporting this plan is that the proposed department certainly should rank Cabinet status. There is no activity, no facet of our lives, individually or collectively, as important as the health of the Nation, the education of our people, and our security or welfare.

These most important aspects in the lives of every individual citizen of this country have long begged proper recognition by Government. I am pleased to see that their place of relative importance with other governmental functions and activities, some of which I deem not so important, is about to be achieved. The plan will improve the function and effectiveness of the organization and will, I believe, attract more highly qualified persons, with resultant better administration.

The plan should produce some economy in administration since it establishes central administrative services in the fields of procurement, budgeting, legal, library, personnel, accounting, and all functional activities in the department. The plan provides for a new under secretary to assume this important responsibility. He should be, and I am sure will be, experienced and highly qualified to carry on these functions.

The facet of this plan which appeals most to me is the effort to bring the public-health services of our Nation into proper proportion, perspective, and relationship within the department.

The physicians and dentists, as well as the educators, of this country have long resented the present plan, which places health and education in a secondary or subservient position to social security. The appointment of a Special Assistant to the Secretary for Health, including all aspects of medicine, dentistry, and hospitalization, meets a necessary requirement in connection with the proper evaluation and administration of the various health services. Likewise, the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Education will be helpful to the department, and is a step in the right direction.

Giving to each division of the new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare autonomy and freedom from overlapping of authority and direction as between departments will add immeasurably to the efficiency of the Department.

I especially invite the attention of Senators to section 5 of plan No. 1, which transfers intact the Public Health Service and the Office of Education into the new Department. For a great many

years the health of the people of the Nation has steadily improved. When this Nation was founded our life expectancy was 35 years. Today it is practically double, or 70 years.

Never a year and hardly a month or a day goes by that there is not announced an advanced treatment of disease or a discovery in the field of medicine.

The Public Health Service, by virtue of organizing the States and the States' political subdivisions into agencies dedicated to the improvement of the health of the people, has been a tremendous factor in lowering the death rate, especially in the fields of communicable diseases, infant mortality, and sanitation.

Section 5, if I read it correctly, guarantees that there shall be no interference with this department. There must be no injection of partisan politics in its selection of professional personnel.

Mr. President, I have very briefly enumerated the reasons why I favor the plan before us. There is one further aspect of this plan which I think will be helpful. At the present time, the problem of making adequate medical services available to all the American people is a serious one, and I am very hopeful that the Division of Health in this new Department will accept as one of its responsibilities a careful study of the recent report by the President's commission on the health needs of the Nation, and that they may bring strong influence to bear on those now in authority in our Government to take cognizance of the need for Federal aid to medical education.

At the present time it is most difficult to meet both the civilian and military requirements for medical personnel. Existing professional schools are filled to capacity, and in some cases are taking more students than they can adequately handle and properly educate, from the standpoint of teaching personnel and physical facilities. In recent years, as many as 20,000 young men desiring to study medicine and dentistry have been unable to do so because no school could admit them.

This is an area to which, to my way of thinking, the new member of the Cabinet and her department created under this reorganization plan should give their first attention and intensive study. They should then constantly and consistently urge the interest and attention of the President and the Congress with respect to this problem.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. HUNT. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. I wish to commend the Senator from Wyoming for a very enlightening and able speech.

The Senator will recall that about 2 weeks ago he and I met with the present Administrator, who we hope will be the new Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to discuss a problem in which the Senator and I are both interested. I know that the Senator's position has been the same as mine with respect to the field of educa-

tion. I have always felt that we should have an independent commission on a Federal level. In other words, we should carry our school board system for education to the Federal level.

The proposed commission would not be a regulatory commission, but an advisory commission. It would carry up to the national level the principle, of which we as Americans have been proud, in the field of education on the local level.

In past sessions of Congress I have introduced bills which would have provided for an independent commission on education, a commission composed of 11 members, whose term of office would be spread over a period of 11 years. It would be nonpartisan, as I believe such an office should be.

I wish again to commend the Senator from Wyoming for his interest, particularly in this phase of the proposed legislation. I think that our visit with the President and the Secretary-to-be resulted in the formation of the Commission on Education enunciated by the President in his message to Congress.

I wish to recommend to the new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare that she use great care in selecting assistants to administer this program who will truly reflect our educational philosophy. Certainly this must be one area where the tinge of politics is excluded.

The National Council of School Administrators has been greatly concerned, and I believe that the members of the council are a little fearful that by creating a department there will be a tendency on the part of the Secretary to have the Federal Government further encroach upon the States and other local units of Government in the field of education.

Therefore, Mr. President, I would like to suggest to our new Secretary that she use careful judgment in selecting people for what I believe to be a very important committee. These people will advise her on educational problems, and will influence to a considerable degree the work of the new department which she will head.

I am very pleased to say that I am looking forward with a great deal of confidence to the work of the new Secretary. I believe she is a very able and intelligent woman. I am sure she will perform the duties of her new position with credit to all the people of our country.

The Senator from Wyoming has been very kind to yield me the time in which to make my comments.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his contribution, and I should like to say to him, with reference to giving the advisory board, or what one might call the Federal Board of Education, certain responsibility and authority, that it will go a very long way toward preventing Reorganization Plan No. 1 from setting up a bureaucracy of all bureaucracies.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me further?

Mr. HUNT. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. During his tenure in Government service the Senator from Wyoming has become acquainted with the fact that many advisory boards which have been created have never been used. I sincerely hope that this will be an advisory board which will be used to advise the Secretary on problems relating to educational subjects, and I am sure it will do a great deal to prevent what none of us wish to see happen, namely, an encroachment of the Federal Government upon the educational institutions of the States and local units of Government.

Mr. HUNT. I thank the Senator from Michigan. In connection with this issue there is much to be said both pro and con.

In discussing the aspects of the legislation with which I am not in accord, let me say that I do not understand the great need for haste in pushing this plan through Congress. Neither, Mr. President, does this type or method of legislation appeal to me. In fact, it is not legislating in any sense of the word. It is simply giving our approval or denial to a presidential directive.

The Reorganization Act of 1946, which we generously reenacted the other day by a voice vote, strips the Congress of its powers, rights, and prerogatives which the Founding Fathers, in their wisdom, thought rightfully belonged to Congress.

During the past few years we have heard much with reference to the Congress surrendering its prerogatives to the executive branch of Government. The acceptance by the Congress of the reorganization plan is the outstanding example of this surrender of power and authority on our part.

Such plans must be disapproved within 60 days or they automatically become the law of the land. No opportunity is given the Congress to amend a reorganization plan. It can only remain in the committee 10 days, which certainly is not ample time to study an exhaustive piece of legislation. Action by the Congress on this type of legislation is not subject to reconsideration.

To my way of thinking, in handling such important legislation in this manner, the Congress becomes merely a rubber stamp.

Mr. President, I opposed Reorganization Plan No. 1 in 1949. I opposed it strenuously for the reason that I thought, and apparently so did some 59 other Members of the Senate, that that plan was the first step toward socialized medicine.

The two succeeding plans, No. 27 in 1950 and this No. 1 in 1953, to my way of thinking, can have tremendous influence in bringing about socialized medicine in the United States, depending solely upon the type of administration and influence of the newly designated special assistant to the secretary on health matters.

Under the administration of the lady designated to the Cabinet position, I have no fear of socialized medicine, but let me say to the Senate that Mrs. Hobby will not always be the Cabinet member serving as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Times and events quickly change the thinking and position of the people of this Nation. Should we again enter a period of intense depression, as in the early thirties, or perhaps even find ourselves involved in a third world war, in either event there might come such a strong demand on the part of the American people for socialized medicine that should the administration give in to the demands, and should there be in these positions in the new Department those looking for greater opportunity for influence, which socialized medicine would give them, this Nation might easily find its great health services socialized.

Basically I think this reorganization plan is extremely weak in not providing for Federal boards comparable to the efficient, effective local boards. I refer to State boards of health, State boards of education, and State boards of public welfare.

This new Department needs, and needs badly, such advisory boards, meeting on certain designated dates, advising the various branches of the Department and bringing to them the thinking of the people from the grassroots of all parts of the United States with reference to these most important functions that affect the very lives of every individual in our land.

A Federal board of health would be far more effective, far more helpful, less prejudiced, and be able to give to the Secretary the advice and counsel which she, or he, as the case may be, not being a medical professional person, will sorely need. Such a board would be far more effective and unbiased than could an individual appointee who may be designated because of political activities or political influence.

Mr. President, if there is any one place in the Government of the United States where politics should play absolutely no part, it is in the administration of national health, education, and security.

This plan does provide for a Federal Board of Education and there is no sound reason why it should not provide for a Federal Board of Health and a Federal Board of Public Welfare.

I cannot understand why such an important feature would be left out of this plan.

Advisory boards that have been practically 100 percent successful in, I think, 100 percent of the States of the Union would certainly add much to the proper functioning of the Federal agency.

Surely those who have advised the President in the preparation of this plan should have given consideration to the proposition of what is right, not who is right.

I have certain doubts and fears, Mr. President, that there will be an immediate clash, under this plan, between the Special Assistant Adviser to the President on medical matters, and the Surgeon General.

I made previous reference to the Office of the Surgeon General, but let me reiterate that the professions and the rank and file of our people have great confidence in the Surgeon General's Office, and they will look with apprehension

sion upon any political appointee who may be placed in a superior position in this agency.

I am referring, not to the present Surgeon General, but to the Office of Surgeon General.

Knowing as I have for over 20 years the splendid advice and leadership given to the State departments of health by the Office of Surgeon General, I hope this plan will not disrupt the effective, efficient functioning of that agency.

So Mr. President, even though I have some worries and grave apprehension about the acceptance by the Congress of this reorganization plan, I do feel that this plan, under proper administration, affords an opportunity to improve the vital health, education, and welfare functions now being administered by the Federal Security Agency.

This giving of additional departmental rank, this focusing of the attention of the whole Nation on the fact that these functions now are represented in the Cabinet, will all be helpful; and therefore, I am supporting the plan.

Mr. President, for years—I know not how long—other nations have had ministers of health and ministers of education; and, to my way of thinking, agencies of that kind are far more important than some of the Government agencies which at this time are represented in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and have been represented there for a long period of years.

I realize, Mr. President, that public health services, like all other health resources, reflect the changing character of health needs. New problems require new techniques and methods of organization. It is unrealistic to tackle today's health problems with the type of services that do not improve or do not keep step with our changing times. I think this plan is a forward step.

I am hopeful this reorganization plan will keep in the forefront the objectives of this most important new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

Mr. HUNT. I am glad to yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I was delighted to hear my good friend, the Senator from Wyoming, state his views on the pending plan. Some of us will vote for reorganization plans because of the money which may be saved in the operation of the agencies under the plans.

Can the Senator from Wyoming tell us whether any money can be saved the taxpayers of the United States in connection with the management of this agency under the plan we are now considering?

Mr. HUNT. I think I can correctly say to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana that on that question we should take the information given us by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Dodge. As I recall, he said that although there will be approximately 32,000 additional positions, he believes that by means of the appointment of the proposed Assistant Secretary or Under Secretary who will be in charge of the various functions having to do with administration, more money than the

amounts of the additional salaries will be saved. His testimony was that the plan would not cost any more.

Mr. ELLENDER. How will money be saved under the plan?

Mr. HUNT. By more efficient administration.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator from Wyoming mean money will be saved by means of employing a smaller number of persons?

Mr. HUNT. No. I think money will be saved, let me say, by having a better general manager or a better office manager, if that term better expresses the point. That is the answer Mr. Dodge gave in the committee to the question the Senator from Louisiana has asked.

Mr. ELLENDER. I should like to call attention to the fact that under the plan now proposed, as I understand it—and let me say that I favor the plan, and I shall vote for it, just as I voted in favor of the plans submitted in 1949 and 1950—the Administrator under the present law, who now receives a salary of \$17,500, will be given the title of Secretary, and will receive a salary of \$22,500.

The Assistant Administrator under the present law receives a salary of \$15,000. Under the pending plan that title will be changed to Under Secretary, and the salary will be increased from \$15,000 to \$17,500.

Under the present arrangement the Assistant Administrator for the Program receives a salary of \$10,000. Under the plan now proposed, when it goes into effect, the title of that official will be changed to Assistant Secretary for Health, Education, and Welfare, and he will receive a salary of \$15,000.

The position of Assistant Secretary for Defense Activities is now vacant, but carries a salary of \$10,000. Under the plan now proposed, that position will be known as Assistant Secretary, and the salary will be \$15,000.

The present position of Social Security Commissioner will be continued at a salary of \$14,800.

Also, under the plan now before us, an additional job will be created, and will be known as Special Assistant Secretary for Medicine. The salary paid will be \$15,000.

As the Senator from Wyoming has just pointed out, the additional cost to the taxpayers, as the result of the positions I have just mentioned, is shown by comparing the \$67,300 now paid to the \$99,800 which will be paid under the plan we are now considering, or an additional amount of \$32,500, which will be paid in the way of salary increases to the job holders I have mentioned.

The Senator from Wyoming is familiar with that matter, is he not?

Mr. HUNT. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, let me add that the plan now before us is identical to the plans submitted to Congress in 1949 and in 1950, except for the fact that the pending plan would result in the creation of a new job, to be designated "Special Assistant Secretary for Medicine." That is in line with the actions of the Republican leadership in creating more jobs, as I have pointed out

on the floor of the Senate on several occasions in the past.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, when President Truman sent us two reorganization plans designed to increase the efficiency and elevate the status of the Federal Security Agency, I voted for those plans. I thought them well conceived, sound, and in the public interest. The Congress disagreed.

Now President Eisenhower has sent us a reorganization plan very similar to the Truman plans. I intend to vote in favor of President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 1. I believe it is our function to legislate in terms of principles and to realize that when we act on reorganization plans we are creating institutions that will endure for decades, perhaps for centuries. It should not matter at all to us what particular individuals may occupy the seats of power at a particular moment. It is of the principles, not the individuals involved, that we should be thinking. Because I once voted in favor of certain principles regarding the reorganization of this agency, today I shall vote again in favor of the same principles.

I must point out, however, that in one respect the new reorganization plan differs from those we considered in past years. That is with respect to its creation of a new position within the proposed Department, the occupant of which is to be called "Special Assistant to the Secretary" (Health and Medical Affairs). Although I cannot see that it is particularly necessary, nevertheless I have no objection to the creation of such a position if the President and Mrs. Hobby believe it desirable; and I certainly do not mean to object to it. However, a reading of the hearings held by the joint committee raised in my mind two questions in connection with that particular position, and I believe they should be clarified before we vote on this measure.

The first question I had in mind was whether it was the intent of the administration that the occupant of this position serve in a purely advisory capacity, and not have any administrative authority whatsoever over constituent units of the Department. Mrs. Hobby had made it quite clear that that was what she had in mind. Nonetheless, the language of section 6 of the proposed plan is such as perhaps to raise doubts in the future. Therefore, I addressed to Mrs. Hobby a letter raising this question, and she was kind enough to answer immediately. I find her answer to that question completely acceptable. I now ask that my letter to Mrs. Hobby and her reply be placed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, at this time I should like to read, for the benefit of the Senate, and so that our legislative record on this measure will be completely clear, one paragraph of Mrs. Hobby's answer:

In response to your first question, I think it should be made a clear matter of record

that it is the intent of the reorganization plan and the Special Assistant to the Secretary, for Health and Medical Affairs, shall be an adviser to the Secretary and shall have no administrative functions. It is not the intent that section 6 of the plan shall be used to modify or supersede the clear purpose inherent in section 3 of the plan that the Special Assistant to the Secretary shall be an adviser and shall not have any administrative responsibilities.

In my letter to Mrs. Hobby, Mr. President, I also raised a second question which I thought had not been made clear in either the House or Senate reports on this plan. That second question has to do with the stipulated qualifications of the person who might be designated as Special Assistant. Section 3 of the reorganization plan says that the person appointed to this position shall be appointed "from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide nongovernmental experience." To me, that language seems to be perfectly clear. To me, it means that the President may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint to this position a doctor of medicine who is a recognized leader in his field and who has wide nongovernmental experience. This, I believe, is made clear in both reports. However, I believe the language in section 3 also means that should the President so desire he could, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint to that position a layman, if the layman were a recognized leader in such fields as medical economics, hospital administration, medical administration, or similar fields. It seems to me that I perhaps did not ask my question with relation to this point clearly in my first letter to Mrs. Hobby, since her reply does not clearly indicate that she, too, understands the language of section 3 in the same sense as do I. Therefore, I have addressed another letter to Mrs. Hobby, and a similar letter to Mr. Dodge, Director of the Bureau of the Budget. In both letters I have asked this very specific question:

Does the language in section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 mean that the President could appoint a layman, a person who is not a doctor of medicine, as Special Assistant to the Secretary?

To me, it seemed as though the only answer to the question could be "Yes." I am happy to say that I have received an answer from Mr. Dodge, and that he agrees. Again, in order that the legislative history of this measure shall be absolutely clear, I shall now read Mr. Dodge's letter of March 30. It reads as follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: This is in reply to your letter of March 27, in which you ask me to provide you, as soon as possible, an answer to the following question:

"Does the language in section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 mean that the President could appoint a layman, a person who is not a doctor of medicine, as Special Assistant to the Secretary?"

It is my understanding that in submitting Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, and with particular reference to section 3 of that plan, the President anticipated that he would appoint a doctor of medicine to the post of Special Assistant to the Secretary.

Nevertheless, in my opinion, section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 is so worded that

a President could appoint a person who is not a doctor of medicine to the post of Special Assistant to the Secretary (Health and Medical Affairs) although it is not the intention of this administration to do so.

Sincerely yours,

JOS. M. DODGE.

Mr. President, with these specific clarifications of the language of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 understood by the Senate as being a part of its meaning, I intend to vote for the plan and I hope it will promptly pass.

I have previously submitted for the RECORD the correspondence first referred to in my statement. I now ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD my subsequent correspondence on the same subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit B.)

EXHIBIT A

MARCH 25, 1953.

The Honorable OVETA CULP HOBBY,
Administrator, Federal Security Agency,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. HOBBY: Two questions have arisen in my mind in connection with Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 which I believe should be clarified before the Senate acts on that plan and which clarification should, I believe, be made part of the legislative record on this measure. Before posing those questions I should like to assure you that I am in favor of the proposed reorganization and intend to support its passage. I believe that you will share my interest in clarifying the two questions set forth below; both have to do with the proposed "Special Assistant to the Secretary (Health and Medical Affairs)."

My first question is in connection with section 6 of the reorganization plan, which states, "The Secretary may from time to time make such provisions as the Secretary deems appropriate authorizing the performance of any of the functions of the Secretary by any other officer or by any agency or employee of the Department." (I understand from reading page 69 of the report on the joint hearings on the reorganization plan that you have stated that the Special Assistant to the Secretary would not have the authority of overriding the Surgeon General—that he would have "no line authority whatsoever.") In the light of your statement I believe that, despite the language of section 6, which I have quoted above, it should be understood that in approving Reorganization Plan No. 1 the Congress shall understand that under no circumstances will the Special Assistant to the Secretary exercise any of the administrative functions vested in the Secretary by law. In other words, despite the language of section 6, it shall be the understanding of the Congress that the Special Assistant to the Secretary is to serve solely in an advisory capacity to the Secretary or as the personal representative of the Secretary in connection with public appearances and similar matters.

In this same connection I am also concerned about some of the language which appears on the so-called job-description sheet found on pages 106 and 107 of the hearings and which I understand was circulated among members of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association prior to that association's formal approval of the reorganization plan. The language in question reads as follows:

"As directed by the Secretary the Special Assistant to the Secretary will see that related health and medical problems arising in any of the various constituents having health or medical-care programs are properly coor-

dinated. * * * In short, the Special Assistant to the Secretary * * * will, as needed, coordinate related health and medical programs within the Department."

The phrase "will see that programs are properly coordinated" to me implies the exercise of administrative functions. If we are to clearly understand that the occupant of this position shall recommend to the Secretary whatever steps may, in his opinion, be needed to bring about proper coordination of the activities mentioned, I should certainly have no objections. If, however, we are to understand that this Special Assistant will be given the authority to direct the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, the head of the Children's Bureau, or the Food and Drug Administration to take whatever actions he believes are desirable, even though the heads of those divisions may disagree, then I believe that this intention should be set forth to the Congress very clearly and that we should stop referring to the occupant of the proposed position as one who will serve merely in an advisory capacity.

My second question refers to the phrase in section 3 which says that the "special assistant shall be selected from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field." In this connection I have read with interest the statement made by Mr. Fischelis, testifying on behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which appears on page 111 of the report on the joint hearings. Mr. Fischelis stated, "We presume that the qualifications demanded of this special assistant will be such as to require him to be a doctor of medicine or an administrator in the field of health and medical affairs who has had very close contact with and experience in health and medical programs."

Mr. Fischelis' interpretation of the qualifications coincides with my own. I assume it is also yours, but I believe, particularly in view of the fact that the House report refers to the occupant of this position as a "physician" that this matter, too, should be clarified by you for the record. I would assume, of course, that the President in recommending a candidate for this position should be free to name a physician if he and/or the Secretary of the Department feels that a particular physician would be the best qualified adviser to meet the Secretary's need at any particular time. It is conceivable, however, that actual experience with the problems confronting the Department at certain times would indicate that the Secretary could be better served by a man trained and experienced in problems of medical administration or medical economics. Should this prove true at any time in the future—and, of course, we assume that this is permanent legislation we are discussing—we most certainly would not want to preclude the President's naming such a lay adviser by leaving in the legislative history in connection with the passage of this reorganization plan the intimation that the special assistant must be a physician.

Inasmuch as the Senate may be asked to act upon this reorganization plan at any moment, I would appreciate your comments on these questions just as soon as possible. I am sure that you have, of course, given the substance of my questions serious consideration before the plan was sent up.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. MURRAY

THE FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1953.
Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: Your letter of March 25, raising two questions concerning the reorganization plan, has just reached me.

In response to your first question, I think it should be made a clear matter of record that it is the intent of the reorganization plan that the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs shall be an adviser to the Secretary and shall have no administrative functions. It is not the intent that section 6 of the plan shall be used to modify or supersede the clear purpose inherent in section 3 of the plan that the Special Assistant to the Secretary shall be an adviser and shall not have any administrative responsibilities.

The word "coordinate" which is used in the job-description sheet found on pages 106 and 107 of the hearings was not intended to mean that the Special Assistant to the Secretary would have any administrative authority. It is intended to mean that the Special Assistant to the Secretary will discuss health and medical programs with the various constituent agencies of the Department in order to assist them and the Secretary in making sure that there is no unnecessary overlapping or duplication between the health and medical programs of the constituent agencies and bureaus. If disagreement should arise between the Special Assistant to the Secretary and the head of any one of the constituent agencies or bureaus of the Department, the Special Assistant to the Secretary would have no authority to direct the constituent to take specific action. He would have authority only to recommend action to the Secretary.

In respect to the second question, although the plan does not specifically and explicitly say that the Special Assistant to the Secretary shall be a doctor of medicine, it has been my presumption and intention that a doctor of medicine shall be appointed to this position. I would like to call to your attention the discussion on page 59 of the joint hearings on the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, which, I believe, will clarify the administration's position on this matter. When Congressman Judd asked Budget Director Dodge, "Do you think under that language anybody could ever be appointed to this special assistant position who is not a physician?" Mr. Dodge replied: "It might not be a practicing physician, but he might have had wide medical experience."

If I can provide you with any further information, I shall be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

OVETA CULP HOBBY.

EXHIBIT B

MARCH 27, 1953.

Hon. OVETA CULP HOBBY,
Administrator,
Federal Security Agency,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. HOBBY: May I express my appreciation of the promptness with which you replied to my questions in connection with Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953. I find your answer to my first question quite clear, and I am sure the Senate will be very happy to have so explicit a statement set forth as part of the legislative history of the plan. It has certainly clarified the question in my mind and in a most acceptable manner.

Will you forgive me, however, if I attempt to restate my second question more clearly. I quite understand that it is your intention that a doctor of medicine shall be appointed as Special Assistant to the Secretary if the plan is adopted. I have no quarrel whatsoever with that, and as I read the plan, it unquestionably would authorize the President to appoint a physician to the position. The question I raise, and the answer to which I believe should be a part of the legislative history of this Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, is simply this:

Does the language in Section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 mean that the

President could appoint a layman, a person who is not a doctor of medicine, as Special Assistant to the Secretary?

As I read the plan, my answer to the question would be "Yes." I should like to know whether your answer to that question would also be "Yes."

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. MURRAY

MARCH 27, 1953.

Hon. JOSEPH M. DODGE,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. DODGE: I am enclosing copies of self-explanatory correspondence between myself and Mrs. Hobby, in connection with Reorganization Plan No. 1.

I think you will agree with me that the acceptance of a reorganization plan creating a new department in our Government is so serious a matter that it should not be undertaken unless the Congress and the Administration are in complete agreement as to the meaning and intent of the language set forth in the proposed plan. Therefore, and in view of the fact that Mrs. Hobby, in her reply to my first letter, quotes part of your testimony at the Joint Hearings as possibly clarifying the Administration's position on one of the questions which I think should be answered before the Senate acts on Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, I should like, in all sincerity, to address the following question to you:

Does the language in section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 mean that the President could appoint a layman, a person who is not a doctor of medicine, as Special Assistant to the Secretary?

As I read the plan, my answer to the question would be "Yes." I should like to know whether your answer to that question would also be "Yes."

Inasmuch as the Senate may be asked to act on this reorganization plan this afternoon, I should be most appreciative if I could have your answer just as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. MURRAY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1953.

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: This is in reply to your letter of March 27 in which you ask me to provide you, as soon as possible, an answer to the following question: "Does the language in section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 mean that the President could appoint a layman, a person who is not a doctor of medicine, as Special Assistant to the Secretary?"

It is my understanding that in submitting Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, and with particular reference to section 3 of that plan, the President anticipated that he would appoint a doctor of medicine to the post of Special Assistant to the Secretary.

Nevertheless, in my opinion, section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 is so worded that a President could appoint a person who is not a doctor of medicine to the post of Special Assistant to the Secretary (health and medical affairs) although it is not the intention of this administration to do so.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH M. DODGE, Director.

Mr. McCLELLAN and Mr. KEFAUVER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas is recognized.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I merely want to make a very brief state-

ment. I voted against reporting favorably from the committee, House Joint Resolution 223, because I am opposed to the resolution, and not necessarily because I oppose the reorganization plan. I may say, Mr. President, I think the pending reorganization plan is a decided improvement in many respects over previous plans which have been submitted by the past administration. Both of those I opposed. I think I might support this plan, if it took its proper course under the terms of the Reorganization Act of 1949. I am against establishing the precedent that is now sought to be established by the procedures being followed, in order to put this plan into effect immediately.

We have a reorganization statute. I do not agree with all the provisions of that statute, some of which I have opposed, some of which are the result of compromise which, as the best that could be obtained at the time the statute was enacted, in order to have any reorganization law at all. In this instance the procedure being followed is to pass a special joint resolution to put this plan into effect within a period of 10 days from the time of the enactment of the joint resolution, whereas the Reorganization Act of 1949 provides that a plan shall not become effective until 60 days after it is submitted, assuming that the Congress does not take affirmative action to reject the plan.

I have inquired, "What is the occasion for this joint resolution? Why not let the plan take its normal course as other plans have done, under the reorganization act?" The only answer I have received from any source is to the effect that it is desired to make this reorganization effective immediately, and that there are certain employees within the Federal Security Administration whose removal is desired. They are now under civil service. Through the joint resolution it would be possible to get rid of those employees a little sooner. I am not opposed to getting rid of employees whose services those in authority want to dispense with. Perhaps they are to be commended for taking that course. But if such a situation creates an emergency which justifies special treatment or a special resolution in order to evade the regular reorganization procedures, then the same condition, I dare say, applies in every department of Government today. Instead of attempting to pass a resolution simply to expedite the effective date of a reorganization plan, the better procedure and the sounder procedure would be to amend the existing law, which places the employees of all the departments in a position where those who have the final administrative authority cannot remove them, even if their services are unsatisfactory.

I think this is the wrong approach to that problem. If that problem exists in this agency of government, it certainly exists in many others, and the proper approach to it would be to amend the basic civil-service laws, instead of establishing the precedent of passing a special joint resolution, which would abrogate, in effect, the general provisions of law that now obtain with reference to reor-

ganization plans. If this were to be the last instance of it, if there were to be no repetitions of such procedure, I would not raise my voice against it, although I disapprove of it. But I can well foresee that, instead of giving the Congress time to deliberate upon these plans and study them as they are submitted, and to make certain before they go into effect that the Congress has given them the study and the intelligent consideration they deserve, if we establish this precedent now, we can justify similar action, whenever a plan is submitted to the Congress, and a joint resolution can be passed to place it into effect immediately. Therefore, by this process we are destroying the efficacy of the act which authorizes the submission of reorganization plans.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I shall vote for Reorganization Plan No. 1, submitted by President Eisenhower, and which we are considering today, although I think there is a great deal of merit in the argument presented by the distinguished senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], to the effect that the purpose of the basic legislation is to give both Houses of Congress 60 days within which to study and consider reorganization plans, and to hear from their constituents relative to the merits and demerits of proposals which may be sent to the Congress. I believe, however, that as to this particular reorganization plan, since it has been before the Congress on previous occasions and has been considered for quite a number of years, the public is fairly well familiar with the arguments in connection with it.

This matter was before the Senate on August 16, 1949, when almost an identical reorganization plan was submitted by President Truman, and at that time the Senate committee reported a resolution of disapproval which was presented to the Senate on that day.

I was very much impressed by the arguments of some of my colleagues to the effect that the proposed plan was in line with the recommendation of the Hoover Commission, that it would save a substantial amount of money, and that it would bring about a reorganization of several agencies under a Cabinet head, so that they would operate with greater efficiency. Therefore, on that occasion, on August 16, 1949, after listening closely to the arguments, I voted for the reorganization plan that was submitted. Thirty-two Members of the Senate voted for the reorganization plan and 60 voted against it, so that it was lost in that Congress.

Among those who voted for the plan which was submitted by former President Truman, some of whom spoke for it, whose arguments and positions impressed me substantially, were the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the present majority leader, former Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who is now the Ambassador of the United States to the United Nations, the then Senator from Arizona, Mr. McFarland, and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], as well as other Senators.

Because of the votes many of us cast in support of the reorganization plan in 1949, we were severely criticized by some members of the medical profession. I know that in my own State some physicians criticized my vote for the plan, which, it was contended, would promote the efficiency of governmental departments, would save a substantial amount of money to the Federal Government, and would bring about better service to the people whom these departments serve.

I remember that on that occasion, when the Senate was considering the proposal, the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] stated that he had sent former President Hoover a telegram to inquire whether the reorganization plan at that time submitted was in line with the Hoover Commission recommendations, which the Members of Congress were so urgently pressed to adopt. On page 11527 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of 1949 is the reply from former President Hoover to the Senator from Louisiana. It is a rather long telegram, but in it the former President stated that the reorganization plan was generally in line with the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

When almost the same plan was sent to the Congress this year, I desired to advise with the members of the medical association, and pharmacists and others in Tennessee who were interested, and particularly the officers of the Tennessee Medical Association, so I addressed a letter to the officers of the medical association and to V. O. Foster, the executive secretary. In my letter I stated that previously I had voted for the same program, but had been criticized by some of the physicians and directors of the Tennessee Medical Association; that I thought it was a good plan when submitted in 1949 and that personally I thought it was still a good reorganization plan, but that I did not wish to be fostering any measure which I thought might promote socialized medicine, or be inimical to the best interests of the medical profession, and that therefore I would very much appreciate their advice about the matter.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter I wrote to the officers of the medical association and to Mr. Foster be included in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Dr. V. O. FOSTER,

Nashville, Tenn.

DEAR DR. FOSTER: President Eisenhower has sent to the Congress Reorganization Plan No. 1 for 1953. This plan would give Cabinet status to the Federal Security Agency and designate it as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It would bring directly under the control of this Cabinet position all the agencies now loosely included in the Federal Security Agency including the Social Security System, Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, and Office of Education. The department, President Eisenhower stated, would be headed by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby.

The plan automatically goes into effect in 60 working days unless it is rejected by a

constitutional majority of either House of Congress. Hearings have now been started on this reorganization plan.

I want your advice on this matter. I have always had a high regard for the medical profession and for the tremendous advancement under our free-enterprise system. I do not want to support this plan if you believe it would tend to lead toward the socialization of our medical profession.

In the last Congress, President Truman, pursuant to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, sent to the Congress an almost identical proposal for the reorganization of the agencies under the FSA, and asked that the head of the new department be made a member of the Cabinet. When the proposal was being considered on the floor of the Senate, Senator ELLENDER, of Louisiana received a telegram from former President Hoover, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, stating that the proposal was in line with the Hoover recommendations. I sent a telegram to Mr. Hoover today and have his answer stating that the present proposal is also in accordance with his committee's recommendations. I am enclosing a copy of this. It was pointed out that by bringing the agencies together for operational purposes that a large amount of money would be saved.

I had previously expressed strong general support of the various Hoover recommendations and I voted to approve that reorganization. Many physicians criticized me for this vote, especially on the ground that Oscar Ewing might have been named the Cabinet member in the event the reorganization was approved. I stated that I doubted if President Truman would name him to this position and that I did not think a majority of the Members of the Senate would approve his appointment. I also stated that Congress could better direct the activities of the FSA and its head if he had to come before the Senate for confirmation.

There is no question but that some reorganization of these agencies is desirable. A great deal of money would be saved eventually and service would be more efficient. But before taking a position on the matter, in view of the criticisms that came to me when the same proposal was before the Congress last time, I would appreciate it if you would let me know your opinion and advice, and that of other physicians with whom you have an opportunity of discussing this proposal.

With best regards.
Sincerely,

ESTES KEFAUVER.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, that letter was sent on March 14. On March 19 I received a letter from Mr. V. O. Foster, the executive secretary of the Tennessee State Medical Association, in which he advised that the association, like the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, was favoring this reorganization plan. I should like to include in the RECORD at this point the letter from Mr. Foster to that effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TENNESSEE STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
Nashville, Tenn., March 19, 1953.

Hon. ESTES KEFAUVER,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KEFAUVER: I appreciate your letter of March 14 in which you state that you would like to know the feeling of the medical profession in Tennessee with respect to the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1.

I feel certain you have received my telegram of March 13, 3:15 p. m., indicating the official position of this association. In the event you have not received the telegram, I am quoting the same below:

Dr. Overholt asked me to send you a list of local medical society presidents. Sending same by airmail today. Suggest that you weigh the telegram heavily for official position of the Tennessee State Medical Association. No objection however to your securing local physician's opinions.

The board of trustees of this association is the policy-making body between the physicians of the house of delegates. Pursuant to the action of the board, related in the above telegram, it must be stated that the Tennessee State Medical Association is in favor of Reorganization Plan No. 1. This association would greatly appreciate your support and interest in the plan.

On behalf of this association, I want to thank you for your effort to ascertain the official position of this association in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

V. O. FOSTER,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I also ask that a telegram received from Dr. Calvert Cheney, who, as an officer of the board of trustees of the Tennessee Medical Association, attended the Washington meeting of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, be included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1593.

Hon. ESTES KEFAUVER,
The Senate Building,

Washington, D. C.:

I appreciate your letter very much indeed. I asked Dr. Wilson to send you at once the recommendations as passed by the house of delegates yesterday. The physicians of Tennessee are all in favor of this. Delighted to know you will work for it.

Cordially,

CALVERT CHENEY.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, in order to make certain that the present reorganization plan was in line with the recommendations of former President Hoover, as was the reorganization plan of 1949, I sent former President Hoover a telegram on March 13, 1953, reading as follows:

In considering President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 1, relative to Cabinet position for FSA, would appreciate your advising me whether this plan is in line with your proposal and if this is substantially the same proposal which you advised Senator ELLENDER was in line with the Hoover reorganization program when same matter was before 82d Congress.

With high esteem and good wishes.

President Hoover replied on March 13, as follows:

The President's plan is all right and at the request of your committee I am sending a full statement today.

With kind regards,

HERBERT HOOVER.

Mr. President, I appreciate that some of the opposition to the reorganization plan in 1949 was based upon the idea that President Truman might nominate Mr. Oscar Ewing to head the new department, but I have always felt that in this country we must have a government of law, and not of men, and that in the pas-

sage of laws, we must take into consideration that over a long period of time it is the provisions of law to which we must look. We must assume that we will have a Chief Executive who will nominate proper officers, and that we will have a United States Senate which will either approve or reject the nominations of the Executive according to whether the Senate feels the nominees are qualified to perform the duties to which they have been assigned.

I do not know whether or not former President Truman would have nominated Mr. Ewing to be a Cabinet head. I felt that if he had nominated him, Mr. Ewing probably could not have been confirmed by the Senate. The fact that there were 60 votes against the reorganization plan on August 16, 1949, probably is proof that my idea in that respect was correct.

In any event, I hope that over the years those appointed to occupy this important Cabinet post will be competent and will be able to fulfill the high hopes which are held for him or her in this Cabinet position. I feel certain that we all have great confidence in Mrs. Hobby, and that she will do her job well, because she has had great experience.

I think this can be, and will be, a Cabinet position which will be of assistance to the people of the Nation, and that, by the proposed reorganization, efficiency, economy, and better service will result.

I felt that I was right in my position in 1949. I am glad that Members of the Senate who voted against almost the same reorganization plan at that time have now changed their position and feel that this reorganization plan will be in the public interest.

Mr. TAFT. I wish to say only a few words in behalf of Reorganization Plan No. 1, because it will achieve the ultimate result that I have been trying to obtain for a good many years. As I recall, the first bill on the subject (S. 2503) was introduced by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and myself in the 79th Congress on August 1, 1946. No action was taken by the 79th Congress, but in the 80th Congress the Senator from Arkansas and I reintroduced our bill on January 10, 1947. Extensive hearings were held, and the bill was finally reported at that time by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The plan here proposed carries out substantially the same idea. It would create a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Fundamentally, there is no great similarity between health, education, and welfare at the local level. In any system that I know of, those functions are entirely separate. Schools are completely independent, and health departments and welfare departments are also independent.

Some persons in these fields have advocated a separate Federal department for each field. That has seemed to me to be impractical and unwise. What the plan would do would be to place in the proposed department the activities of the Federal Government in which the Federal Government really plays a secondary role. Under our constitutional sys-

tem, the primary obligation with respect to health, education, and welfare rests with local communities and the States.

In a way, the proposed department would be a kind of State-aid department, in which would be grouped together the agencies with respect to which the role of the Federal Government is one of research and advice and, where necessary, of financial assistance. That is really the only consideration that binds together health, education, and welfare; otherwise, there might well be a separate department for each of the three.

It seems to me that those who are opposed to such a Department as is proposed—for instance, persons in the medical field—make a great mistake. If there were a separate, independent Federal Department of Health, it might indicate that the Federal Government was interfering and was attempting to play a primary role in that field. I think that we have succeeded in convincing doctors, who have usually opposed this program, that they will be better off under the arrangement now proposed.

Of course, those engaged in the field of health, in the field of education, and in the field of welfare, have always been somewhat afraid to be grouped together, for fear that one of the groups would dominate the entire department. Doctors did not want to be dominated by the welfare group; educators did not want to be under the rule of doctors; and those concerned with welfare did not desire to be supervised by either of the other two. The result has been a great deal of miscellaneous opposition, in my opinion, much of it mistaken.

The proposed plan has been taken up with the persons in the fields concerned, in an endeavor to satisfy them that there should be in the Cabinet one head in charge of the Department, instead of independent agencies continuing to function; that there should be someone in authority to whom they could present their cases. The three main sections in the proposed new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would have direct access to the Secretary, and the Secretary would be an impartial administrator, as among the three, and would represent their interests in working out the general policies of the Government.

Most of the disputes in the past have related to the relative strength of the different agencies within such a new Department. We have tried to make clear that each one of them will be almost autonomous, and will be directly under the Secretary, and that their special interests will be protected by the position they will receive in the new Department.

The distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] has made a statement opposing the procedure of a 10-day resolution. I think there are two reasons why, perhaps for the first time, such a procedure has been adopted. The principal reason is the necessity for speed. Until this matter is determined, the new Administrator of the Federal Security Administration, who will probably become the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, will be unable to proceed with an effective organization of her Department or of her Admini-

istration. A delay of another 30 or 40 days would be substantial in connection with the preparation of the budget and deciding upon the appointments that must be made in the new Department.

I do not think I would attempt a 10-day resolution, or recommend its adoption, if there were substantial opposition to the plan. In that case, I think probably it would be wise to follow the procedure provided by the Reorganization Act. But where there is no substantial opposition, there is no other way in which to put the plan into immediate effect, except by way of a 10-day resolution.

It seems to me that we must regard the situation as an emergency, not frequently to be followed, except if the conditions I have set forth should be repeated in the future.

I am very much pleased that we have finally reached our objective. We have sought for a long time to give to the three agencies affected representation in the Cabinet, the policy-making section of the Government, immediately under the President. These activities of the Federal Government are tremendously important to the welfare of the Nation, although the Federal Government does not undertake to assume primary direction in the three fields.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it is my intention to vote for Reorganization Plan No. 1 as submitted by President Eisenhower, and as reported by the committee. I merely wish to make note of what has already been discussed in some detail, namely, that the plan meets a long felt need for participation by the Federal Government in the services of health, education and welfare. I concur in the view expressed by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] that the essential function of the proposed Department would be the carrying out of present programs, which are, in the main, State-aid programs, and represent mechanism for cooperation between the Federal Government, State governments, and local institutions and governments in the field of health, education, and welfare.

I point out, however, that in the creation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as provided in this plan, special consideration has been given to the medical needs and the health and medical services of the Federal Government. This special reference is related, of course, to the appointment of a Special Assistant to the Secretary in the field of medical and health services. It is my opinion that if there is any justification for this particular position, a justification likewise exists in the field of social security and in the field of education. I think it would be only fair to make known the fact that the special assistant was provided for primarily to remove the resistance of the American Medical Association and some other groups to the establishment of a much-needed Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I have noticed in the report of the committee on this proposal some language which I should like to explore for a moment.

I quote from page 11 of the committee report:

In order that proper emphasis might be placed on the importance of health functions to be administered by the new Secretary under the provisions of the plan, a section has been included to create a Special Assistant to the Secretary, to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide nongovernmental experience.

I appreciate the importance of having professionally trained people in any professional posts. It would be nothing short of a dereliction of public duty to appoint a person to a key position, such as that of Special Assistant to the Secretary, in the matter of health and medical services, unless that individual had the broadest professional experience. While I realize the importance of non-governmental experience, I point out that the matter of operating the Government is not necessarily a job for alleged amateurs. It might be well for this individual to have a little governmental experience too, or at least to have some attitude of responsibility toward governmental service.

I make the note that while the plan calls for an individual in the medical field with nongovernmental experience, it is not to be considered a criterion of qualification that he has had no governmental experience. I assume that if we could find an individual with experience in both fields it would be highly desirable. That ought not to be too difficult, because many of the finest doctors in our land have served on governmental commissions, which I would surely call governmental experience. Many of them have been associated with State departments of health, and with city health departments, either in an advisory or administrative capacity.

I merely point out, as a member of the Government and one who has a certain enjoyment in the field of political life, that I do not think it is necessarily a badge of honor to be able to parade around and say that one has never had anything to do with the Government. I strongly protest, in the name of democracy and representative government. It would not hurt a bit if this individual knew of what the Department consisted, and if he had some intimate knowledge of the governmental responsibilities and duties in a Department as big a one as this one.

Let me continue with the description of this position:

The President, in his message, stated that the purpose of this section was to insure that emphasis will be placed on the development of health and medical programs of the Department, and to permit the Secretary to develop programs for submission to the Congress relative to necessary legislation designed to improve Federal activities in the health and medical fields.

As I see it, the President had in mind a special assistant who would be of aid in the development of the health and medical programs of the Department, and to permit the Secretary to develop programs for submission to the Congress relative to necessary legislation designed

to improve Federal activities in the health and medical fields. I consider that to be a proper description of the special assistant's functions. But later in the report we find the following language:

It is the understanding of the committee that this section is intended to provide for the appointment of a special assistant to the Secretary who is a doctor of medicine and who is thoroughly familiar with the problems of medical practitioners as a result of firsthand experience. The committee is of the view that the functions which the special assistant to the Secretary will perform are advisory, and in no event would be broader than functions of the Department and the Secretary; that the advice and assistance which the special assistant may furnish the Secretary will be limited to the scope of the functions vested in the Department; that authority is not provided for the undertaking of comprehensive studies of all aspects of medical care for the American people or to make recommendations to the Secretary accordingly.

I submit that there is somewhat of a contradiction. If on the one hand we suggest that the responsibility of this special assistant is to advise the Secretary on the development of health and medical programs of the Department, and to permit the Secretary to develop programs for submission to the Congress relative to necessary legislation designed to improve Federal activities in this field—if that is the responsibility of the special assistant, the least he should be expected to do is to make a few studies.

I wish to make my position clear. I do not want a special assistant who will blindly recommend things to the Secretary, and I do not want a report to indicate that the special assistant ought not to do a little studying before he makes recommendations. I know that that is not what is going to happen, but I think the language of the report should be properly understood. So far as I see it, as a member of the committee—and I attended the joint committee hearings—as one who in the 81st Congress and in the 82d Congress was interested in similar plans, I do not interpret the special assistant's job to be one of merely making recommendations to the Secretary of the Department without having the opportunity to make broad studies in the field of medical care.

I know what this language is here for. It is here merely to indicate to anyone who might be apprehensive that this special assistant is not going to make recommendations about health insurance, or any recommendations which would be in any way in controversy with the established American medical profession.

However, I submit that if the special assistant is to be an adviser to the Secretary, he is to advise on all matters pertaining to health, and I see nothing within the reorganization plan—and I have looked it over very carefully—or within the job description, which was withheld from the committee until some of us pried it loose, which would indicate that the special assistant is under any obligation to restrain himself in the field of accruing knowledge. He has no administrative functions except to advise; but

surely he has the obligation to conduct surveys, studies, hearings, or whatever else may be necessary to seek all necessary information for improving health and medical facilities.

I notice that the special assistant is to receive \$15,000 a year. I make note of the fact that I do not call that economy, but I am not going to protest, because I am sure he will be worth \$15,000 or more. I only submit that it stand out like a sore thumb that we have a special assistant in health, but that we have a little advisory committee on education, and a small advisory committee on social security.

I think the reason is obvious. The teachers were not mobilized, and the poor old-age pensioners who were trying to get along on small pensions did not mobilize. They had no conferences in Washington. They were not consulted. They were told exactly what was going to happen in connection with this plan as they were in connection with the plan of 1950.

This does not make the plan less desirable. It merely shows that those who perfected the plan, along the basic outlines of the plan of 1950, did two things.

First, they provided for a new Secretary. That new Secretary is well received and honored by Members of Congress and by the citizenry at large.

Second, in order to make sure that a political tempest would not be upon our heads, they made a special concession by providing for the appointment of a special assistant in the field of health. I commend the political sagacity of those who made that proposal. I do not think it necessarily means economy, but it is adroit politics.

I hope that as we go along in the development of these plans the politics will not cost too much, and that we may proceed with a full understanding of the importance of governmental reorganization.

One final word. It is my hope that this new department will take into consideration the recent study made by the President's Commission on the Nation's Health Needs. That Commission had a very fine group of people serving it, and had an excellent staff.

Dr. Paul Magnuson, who happens to come from the State of Minnesota, is a very eminent physician and outstanding leader in the field of medicine, and he has served with distinction as the head of the veterans' medical program. He was the Chairman of the President's Commission. Dr. Magnuson is an accredited, respected, and honored member of the medical profession. He is in good standing with the American Medical Association. I think that he and Dr. Pauley have done more than any other two men to revitalize veterans' medical care and at the same time save millions of dollars, while giving the veterans of our country the best care that any nation can possibly give to its veterans.

Dr. Magnuson's commission made a splendid report, and I would suggest that one of the first duties of the Special Assistant to the Secretary should be to read that report and to advise and consult with the Secretary of the Depart-

ment of Health, Education, and Welfare with respect to certain aspects of the report.

Furthermore, Mr. President, in view of the fact that the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] have submitted a bill which carries out a part of that report, I would suggest that it be given favorable consideration by the new department and the staff of that department. I refer, of course, to the proposal submitted by the Senator from New York and the Senator from Vermont which provides for assistance to the States in the development of voluntary health insurance programs. I submit that the proposal is sound and that it merits immediate consideration by Congress. Certainly it merits favorable consideration by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I am happy to support the reorganization plan, just as I was happy to support the plan in 1949. I submit that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] made a very pertinent comment when he pointed out that a government such as ours should be a government of law and not of men and that this plan is 3 years late. The plan of 1949 was almost identical with the plan before us today, except that it did not provide for a special assistant in the field of medical care. In other words, the 1949 plan was \$15,000 a year less expensive than the one on which we are to vote today.

I also submit that this particular proposal will not necessarily save vast sums of money. I think it would be wrong to indicate any such thing to the American people. I do not believe there is very much in the new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which will save the taxpayers substantial sums of money. It will provide coordinated services and it will provide cabinet status for the present Security Agency, which on the basis of its record, I believe it merits. I do not necessarily think, however, that we should tell the American people every time we adopt a reorganization plan that it will save hundreds of millions of dollars. We have adopted a number of reorganization plans, and as yet the budget has not been substantially reduced. I do feel that we have had great improvements in efficiency, and I believe that we will have greater efficiency under this program. However, Mr. President, every time we improve efficiency we do not necessarily save money for the taxpayers. What we do is to give better service, which may in the long run actually cost more money than previously.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, as I see it, two major objections have been raised to this resolution. One objection is to the resolution itself. The other objection is to the plan itself. The objection to the resolution is that it is affirmative and accelerates the date when this plan goes into effect instead of having the normal 60-day period operate. The objection to the plan is the charge of socialized medicine. I will speak first on the socialized-medicine objection and then on the acceleration objection.

I do not consider this plan to be basically different from previous plans presented to and rejected by Congress on the matters that this plan covers. It involves the same principles, although the personalities have changed. While this change in personalities seems to have caused several who opposed previous similar plans to change their minds and to support this plan instead of opposing it, I say here and now about this plan what I said about Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1949 on August 16, 1949, on the Senate floor and in a minority report which I submitted on August 11, 1949, that the issue is not one of personalities but rather one of principle.

Although I differ with Dr. James L. Doenges, of Anderson, Ind., who appeared before my subcommittee in opposition to the plan—differ in that I am for this plan and he is against it—I certainly agree with what he has to say on this point of personalities versus principle. Dr. Doenges said:

I cannot pass this point without mentioning the confusion which seems to be rampant in the minds of many. There seems to be a lack of discrimination between personality and principle. In fact, principle seems to be taking a subordinate position to personality in the thinking of many people. Such confusion is most regrettable in matters of personal importance, but it becomes tragic when matters of Government are concerned.

There is such minor differences between the present Reorganization Plan and the two which were rejected previously that serious questions arise. Can it be the principle is abandoned? * * * Personality has no place in evaluation of principle.

As was the case with the plans of 1949 and 1950, the charge of "socialized medicine" has been made against this plan by the opponents to it. To this I say what I did back in August 1949 that "the issue is not socialized medicine as some would have us believe—were this true I would oppose the plan because I am opposed to socialized medicine."

Now I ask you, Mr. President, how can anyone take this charge of "socialized medicine" seriously when the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, former President Herbert Hoover, the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and President Dwight D. Eisenhower are all supporting this plan?

Does anyone really think that the American Medical Association would support a plan of socialized medicine?

Does anyone think that Herbert Hoover would advocate a plan of socialized medicine?

Does anyone honestly believe that either the senior Senator from Ohio or President Dwight D. Eisenhower would become a party to a scheme of socialized medicine through the coverup of a Presidential reorganization plan?

Of course not. You and I know that this talk of socialized medicine in reorganization plans is just as ridiculous in 1953 as it was in 1949 and 1950.

The second major objection that has been raised is that to the affirmative resolution approving the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 that consideration of

the plan is being rushed through too fast and that the full 60-day period under the Reorganization Act should be permitted to run before this plan goes into effect so that full time can be given to consideration of the plan.

I must confess that this argument impresses me. Frankly, I am of the personal opinion that the normal 60-day period should be permitted to run its course before this plan becomes law and effective.

But in the interest of team cooperation with President Eisenhower, I am willing to submerge my own personal opinion on this matter to what I understand to be the wishes of President Eisenhower. Apparently he wants this plan to go into effect as soon as possible. Apparently he and his associates feel that time is of the essence in this matter. I am not going to stand in his way or try to hamstring him and his administration. Consequently, I am going along with this policy of acceleration on the plan, even if with considerable reluctance and misgiving.

I might not be willing to permit the desire of the President for accelerated action on this plan to override my own personal reaction on the acceleration were it not for the fact that, as Dr. Doenges stated, there is such minor difference between the present reorganization plan and the plans of 1949 and 1950 which were considered at great length by the Congress and its committees. There is nothing basically new offered in opposition to the principles of this plan that has not been offered before to the previous plans. Congress has studied the basic features of this proposal so much in the past that the great majority of the Members are sufficiently informed on the issue to be able to vote on it without the necessity of repetitious and drawn out hearings.

However, in this connection I am constrained to state that henceforth I shall probably oppose any proposals of accelerated action through affirmative resolutions on such reorganization plans as the President may send up in the future. I do not believe that the situation will be similar on future plans submitted by the President. I do not believe that they will have the striking similarity to past plans on related subjects as Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 has to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1949 and Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950. They will not have the benefit of such a great backlog of hearings and debate as has Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953. They will require more time and study.

Mr. President, is a vote to be taken soon on the joint resolution?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I shall speak for only a minute or two, because I do not wish to delay the vote on the joint resolution.

After listening to the various substantive comments on this plan and earlier plans, I wish to say, first of all, that institutions can become the lengthened shadows of individuals. If I were seeking a reason why Congress was rather reluctant to do anything about the plan

in earlier years, I might say that it was because of the gentleman who had impressed himself so thoroughly upon this instrumentality that he became something of a national issue. Mr. President, an Oscar in Hollywood is one thing, but an Oscar in Washington is quite another. Of course, I am referring to Oscar Ewing, whose name became a symbol, I believe, of compulsory medicine. One cannot very well examine his comments on his trips abroad and on the British system without coming to that conclusion.

There is no use searching for any ulterior reason or for something mysterious. The fact of the matter is that it was the man who headed the Agency who became a symbol of something the American people did not like. So in November of last year a referendum on this issue was held and I believe the way was cleared. So now there should be no objection to the plan.

I share the feeling of the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], regarding the acceleration of the taking effect of the plan, namely, that the joint resolution itself calls for effectuation of the plan in 10 days, instead of in 60 days; and normally I would not go along with the plan if there were any real hostility to it.

Inasmuch as there is none, however, I wish to make only the further comment that next year's budget for this Agency will be rather close to \$2 billion, I believe. In the wisdom of the Appropriations Committee, that budget may be curtailed somewhat. However, nothing much can be done in that field until the reorganization has been completed.

It has been said that the new Administrator could at this time select only her personal secretary, and that there are at least 100 policy positions in the establishment whose present occupants could not now be displaced in order to carry out a viewpoint which last year was vouchsafed to the country by the new administration. That is an additional argument, I believe, for approving the proposal that the plan take effect within a 10-day period.

So I am not disposed to let the matter run any longer, and thus I believe it might be well for us to vote now on the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment. If there is no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 223) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS AND FISCAL RESOURCES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Government Operations:

To the Congress of the United States:

In the state of the Union message, I expressed my deep concern for the well-

being of all of our citizens and the attainment of equality of opportunity for all. I further stated that our social rights are a most important part of our heritage and must be guarded and defended with all of our strength. I firmly believe that the primary way of accomplishing this is to recommend the creation of a commission to study the means of achieving a sounder relationship between Federal, State and local governments.

The way has now been prepared for appropriate action. Shortly after stating my original intention, I called an exploratory meeting of interested officials, including Members of Congress and a group of governors representing the Council of State Governments, to confer with me on such a study. This conference produce general agreement on the importance of the problem and an offer of cooperation in the proposed study. Within a few days representatives of several leading organizations of local governmental officials will meet at the White House with several of my associates to give their considered and needed counsel.

The present division of activities between Federal and State Governments, including their local subdivisions, is the product of more than a century and a half of piecemeal and often haphazard growth. This growth in recent decades has proceeded at a speed defying order and efficiency. One program after another has been launched to meet emergencies and expanding public needs. Time has rarely been taken for thoughtful attention to the effects of these actions on the basic structure of our Federal-State system of government.

Now there is need to review and assess, with prudence and foresight, the proper roles of the Federal, State and local governments. In many cases, especially within the past 20 years, the Federal Government has entered fields which, under our Constitution, are the primary responsibilities of State and local governments. This has tended to blur the responsibilities of local government. It has led to duplication and waste. It is time to relieve the people of the need to pay taxes on taxes.

A major mark of this development has been the multiplication of Federal grants-in-aid for specific types of activities. There are now more than 30 such grant programs. In the aggregate, they involve Federal expenditures of well over \$2 billion a year. They make up approximately one-fifth of State revenues.

While by far the greater part of these expenditures are in the fields of social security, health, and education, they also spread into many other areas. In some cases, the Federal Government apportions fixed amounts among the States; in others, it matches State expenditures; and in a few, it finances the entire State expenditure. The impact of all these grants on State governments has been profound. While they have greatly stimulated the development of certain State activities, they have complicated State finances and administration; and they have often made it difficult for

States to provide the funds for other important services.

The maintenance of strong, well-ordered State and local governments is essential to our Federal system of government. Lines of authority must be clean and clear, the right areas of action for Federal and State government plainly defined. This is imperative for the efficient administration of governmental programs in the fields of health, education, social security, and other grant-in-aid areas.

The manner in which best to accomplish these objectives, and to eliminate friction, duplication, and waste from Federal-State relations, is therefore a major national problem. To reallocate certain of these activities between Federal and State Governments, including their local subdivisions, is in no sense to lessen our concern for the objectives of these programs. On the contrary, these programs can be made more effective instruments serving the security and welfare of our citizens.

To achieve these purposes, I recommend the enactment of legislation to establish a Commission on Governmental Functions and Fiscal Resources to make a thorough study of grants-in-aid activities and the problems of finance and Federal-State relations which attend them. The Commission should study and investigate all the activities in which Federal aid is extended to State and local governments, whether there is justification for Federal aid in all these fields, whether there is need for such aid in other fields. The whole question of Federal control of activities to which the Federal Government contributes must be thoroughly examined.

The matter of the adequacy of fiscal resources available to the various levels of Government to discharge their proper functions must be carefully explored.

The Commission should be of such size and composition as to permit appropriate representation of the various governmental levels and of outstanding members of the general public. It should be provided with an excellent staff, able to draw on the great amount of work which has already been done in this field.

In order that the Commission may complete its report in time for consideration by the next session of the Congress, I urge prompt action on this matter.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 30, 1953.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRISWOLD in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of

the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

THE ARMY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Brig. Gen. George Hamden Olmsted to be major general.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on page 2 of the Executive Calendar are 18 nominations of Army officers who are nominated to be promoted to major general, and to be given appointments for an indefinite term, in lieu of their present 5-year contracts. Eight of these officers are in the Ready Reserve, and their nominations should be acted upon today. Ten of these officers are in the Retired Reserve, and no injury will be done if there is some delay in action on their nominations. The names of the officers in the Retired Reserve have been furnished the clerk. I ask that those nominations be passed over.

I now ask that the other nominations to be major generals, on page 2, and all the following nominations, to be brigadier generals, beginning on page 3, be acted upon at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations designated by the Senator from Massachusetts will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the nominations: Julius Ochs Adler, to be major general; William Henry Draper, Jr., to be major general; Thomas Francis Farrell, to be major general; Ralph Maxwell Immell, to be major general; Harry Hubbard Johnson, to be major general; Edward White Smith, to be major general; Leif John Sverdrup, to be major general; and Robert Wilbar Wilson, to be major general.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, those nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Without objection, the other major general nominations on page 2 of the Executive Calendar will be passed over.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask that the remaining Army nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with the nomination of Donald Bennett Adams, at the top of page 3 of the Executive Calendar, be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Air Force.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask that the Air Force nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE MARINE CORPS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Marine Corps be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, there is at the desk a list which has been furnished to the clerk, of nominations of officers below the general officer rank. Those nominations have previously been sent to the desk, to remain there until today. The promotions are routine ones, and I ask for their present confirmation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations will be stated.

THE AIR CORPS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations for promotion in the Air Corps, beginning with the nomination of Thomas Gabriel Hepner, to be chaplain, with the rank of major.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations for permanent appointment in the Navy, beginning with the nomination of David A. Broad, to be lieutenant commander.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry other nominations for permanent appointment in the Navy, beginning with the nomination of Norma C. Furto, to be commander.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the nominations which have been confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. On the Executive Calendar, the first nomination is that of Brig. Gen. Edward Higgins. His name appears twice on page 1 of the Executive Calendar.

Public Law 13 - 83d Congress
Chapter 14 - 1st Session
H. J. Res. 223

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing that Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953 shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of 67 Stat. 18. Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1953, submitted to the Congress 67 Stat. 19. on March 12, 1953, shall take effect ten days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, and its approval by the President, notwithstanding the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as 63 Stat. 203. amended, except that section 9 of such Act shall apply to such reorgan- 5 USC 133z ization plan and to the reorganization made thereby. note.

Approved April 1, 1953.

